

INDEX
OF
UPPER BURMA RULINGS, 1892—17.
CIVIL
A

PAGE YEAR

<p>ABUSE—Mere vulgar—defamation as distinguished from—is actionable without proof of special damage—<i>See Tort, defamation</i></p>	<p>1 1904 to 1906</p>
--	-------------------------------

<p>ACCOUNT—Settlement of—Omission of an item—Estoppel</p>	<p>... 387 1892 to 1896</p>
--	-------------------------------------

INDEX.

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ACQUIESCENCE—Binding effect of division of property made with
the—of interested parties ... 238 1892
to
1896

ACQUISITION OF LAND—Suit for recovery of money paid as compen-
sation for—by Government—not a land suit—Jurisdiction
of township court .. 441 1897
to
1901

ACT—ENGLISH BILLS OF EXCHANGE—Section 56—No provision
in the Negotiable Instruments Act similar to—See Negotiable
Instruments ... I 1902
to
1903

INDEX.

iii

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ACTS OF BAD FAITH—Provincial Insolvency—Adjudication.—See Provincial Insolvency ... 84 1910 to 1913

ADJOURNMENTS—Practice as regards—duty of advocates when they cannot themselves be present to conduct cases ... 527 1897 to 1901

ADMINISTRATION—Letters of—A suit following five months after the issue of—of property in the possession of persons to whom it had been distributed by the administrator, did not invalidate the suit—Decree should have merely specified the share to which plaintiff was entitled of deceased's interest in the undivided property and should not have defined the extent of the deceased's interest.—See Probate and Administration 3 1902 to 1903

Letters of—Application for revocation of grant of—Refusal of Court to grant revocation—Duty of courts in regard to applications under the Probate and Administration Act ... 533 1897 to 1901
Letters of—Merits of parties to be considered in granting— ... 531

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE—Promissory note not proved—In-		
dependent evidence regarding obligation ...	390	
— Questions as to the—should be decided as they arise and should		
not be reserved till judgment in the case is given ...	376	1897
— of independent evidence in suit on promissory note ...	391	to
— OF SECONDARY EVIDENCE—Question of—ordinarily for Court		1901
of First Instance—Party tendering must show that it is		
admissible	382	

ADMISSION by defendant of previous ownership of part of land		
claimed by plaintiff's predecessor in interest—Mortgage—		
Burden of proof	222	1892
		to
		1896
— Document admitted by opposite party need not be proved ...	379	1897
— Relevancy, effect and value of—	377	to
		1901

INDEX.

v

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ADOPTED CHILD— <i>Kittima</i> child—Duties of a—similar to those of a natural child	...	...	...	...	22	1892 to 1896
— CHILDREN AND NATURAL CHILDREN—Laws relating to shares awardable to—under Buddhist Law in partition of property	...	...	...	...	131	1897 to 1901
— SON—Adoptive parents—Natural parents—Buddhist Law—Inheritance	...	...	...	...	135	1901
— CHILDREN. Natural Children—Shares of—under Buddhist Law	...	...	...	...	176	1892 to 1896
— CHILDREN—objection by persons claiming as—Letters-of-Administration.— <i>See</i> Probate and Administration—	...	...	...	...	101	1914 to 1916

ADOPTION—Buddhist Law—when a Buddhist parent has given his child in—to another, he is entitled until the child has grown up to cancel the—and recall the child.— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Adoption	...	...	...	...	1	1902 to 1903
— Child given in—loses claim to inherit any share of the estate of his natural parents—Partition of property between brothers and sisters	...	...	...	...	104	1897 to 1901
— Gift—proof of possession—widow's right of disposal of share of her estate—Buddhist Law—Inheritance	...	...	...	...	171	1892 to 1896
— <i>Kittima</i> —to establish a—proof of publicity and notoriety essential	...	...	...	...	34	1892 to 1896
— of children by Mahomedans—guardianship of illegitimate child	...	...	...	...	415	1896
— proof of—for <i>kittima</i> adoption	...	...	...	...	22	
— Share of adopted and natural child under Buddhist Law	...	...	...	...	176	
— <i>Held</i> —that an—made shortly before death is not opposed to Buddhist Law	...	...	...	...	87	1914 to 1916

A—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

ADOPTIVE PARENTS stand in the same position as natural parents and have the same rights so long as the relationship constituted by adoption subsists—also that parents are entitled to inherit in the absence of direct descendants	109	1897 to 1901
— Evidence of bringing up and treatment as child of—and public recognition as such is sufficient proof of <i>kittima</i> adoption ...	22	1892 to 1896
ADULTERY—Rule of Buddhist Law with respect to the disposal of property upon divorce on the ground of wife's—Where the husband and wife had been married from youth but separated and subsequently re-united	34	1897 to 1901
AD VALOREM FEE—in a suit for a declaratory decree or order when consequential relief was prayed for so as to fall under the provisions of section 7 (IV) (C), Court Fees Act, it was held that the plaintiff should pay an—thereon	355	1897 to 1901
ADVANCE—Subsequent—Claim to redeem mortgage founded on— Evidence—Corroboration—Discrepancy	500	1897 to 1901
— Subsequent small—to keep alive an old mortgage of which the redemption would otherwise be barred by limitation should be most carefully tested and considered	507	

INDEX.

VII

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ADVERSE possession of land—Title to ownership	...	363	
— possession of land—redemption of a mortgage—limitation	...	502	1892 to 1896
— possession for upwards of twelve years—claim to share of family estate—Effect of land passing from one branch of family to another—Burden of proof—Limitation	...	518	
— POSSESSION—Suit for redemption of land alleged to have been mortgaged—Limitation	...	464	1897 to 1901
— Period of limitation when property is in—and in possession of original mortgagee	...	454	
— POSSESSION—Trespass on mortgagor's interest by person who redeems in his own right—Limitation	...	469	

ADVOCATE—An agreement with an—making payment of fees contingent on the success of the proposed suit comes within the meaning of clause (d), section 407, Code of Civil Procedure—Application to sue <i>in forma pauperis</i> —Champerty	...	272	1892 to 1896
— Appearance of—of party—Equivalent to appearance of party himself	...	240	1897 to 1901
— Control and taxation of fees of—Civil Courts Regulation	...	203	
— Extent of authority of—under their power of attorney—Adjournments—Practice as regards—	...	528	
— Professional misconduct.—Where an Advocate for one party appeared seven years afterwards in a subsequent suit on the same subject for the opposite party, and it was not shown that he had carried any secrets away from his first client— <i>Held</i> —that the circumstances did not warrant an order prohibiting the Advocate from appearing further in the case for his second client. I.L.R., 12 Bom., 85; I.L.R., 26 Bom., 423; 16 L.T. (N.S.) 715; P.R., 1914, Crl., No. 2; U.B.R., 1897-01, II, 368. <i>Mr.—v. Tin Byu U</i>	...	50	1910 to 1913

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
ADVOCATES —Transfer of brief by an advocate orally to another advocate—recognized practice and not contrary to law.— <i>See</i> Power of Attorney 	I	1902 to 1903

AGENCY —Principal and Agent—Scope of authority—Burden of proof	I	1892 to 1896
---	---	--------------------

AGENT —Effect of fraud on the part of persons dealing with the—construction of the six general principles of powers of attorney.— <i>See</i> Power of Attorney 	5	1902 to 1903
--	---	--------------------

INDEX.

ix.

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR.
AGENT AND PRINCIPAL—Agent mistaken for principal personally— Dealings with—in such assumed character—Fraud—Negli- gence—Responsibility—Tort ...	347	
Principal untruly representing himself to be the—of another person—Sections 230 and 231, Contract Act, inapplicable— Section 236 applies ...	339	1897 to 1901
Personally bound by contract of sale when he does not disclose name of principal, and liable to be personally sued for loss caused by deprivation of thing sold by reason of invalidity of title—Whether he has paid away price to principal or not— Action apparently founded on Tort rather than on Contract ...	341	
Principal and—scope of authority—Burden of proof ...	1	
extent to which bound by contracts in the absence of a contract to that effect—presumption as to contract when the agent does not disclose the name of his principal ...	306	1892 to 1896
and principal, Non-liability of agent of disclosed principal— substitution of subsequent verbal agreement for written contract ...	470	
and principal—general power of attorney—Suit for dissolution of partnership—Limitation ...	525	
AGREEMENT—A secret—between two partners that implies a civil injury to a third partner is an agreement with an unlawful object and is void— See Contract ...	4	1902 to 1903
An—by which a village headman transfers his official duties to another person who in consideration of performing them is to obtain a proportion of the commission, is one of which the consideration and object are unlawful and opposed to public policy, and which should not be enforced by a Court of Justice—See Contract ...	6	
An—to refer to arbitration is a contract and the award is part of the contract ...	15	
with an advocate making payment of fees contingent on the success of the proposed suit comes within the meaning of clause (d), section 407, Civil Procedure Code ...	272	1892 to 1896
hire-purchase equivalent to, an—to purchase—compensation that may be claimed for a breach of ...	291	
Effect of—to refer to arbitration after institution of suit under Specific Relief Act, section 21 ...	541	1897 to 1901
Whereby one person engages for a sum of money not to out-bid another at a public auction of an opium license is unlawful within the meaning of section 23 of the Contract Act ...	317	
oral—evidence of—when admissible ...	354	1892 to 1896
bond—difference between—duty chargeable on— ...	629	

x

INDEX.

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ALLEGED sale after mortgage—Burden of proof ... 575 1892
to
1896

ALTERATION—Material—in promissory note—addition of signature
of maker's wife ... 593 1892
to
1896

INDEX.

Ki

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
AMBIGUITY—Admission of oral evidence to clear up—in documentary evidence	359	1892 to 1895
AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—Return of application for—instead of rejection	251	1892
— Courts should be allowed freedom in the—when parties are ignorant of their rights and of the law	573	1895
ANCESTOR—Claim to land on ground of descent from remote common—omission to show possession or enjoyment within twelve years of institution of suit—Limitation	507	1892-95

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ANCESTRAL ESTATE—Conflicting claims of alleged co-heirs—Evidence of separate possession by one branch of family—Effect of mortgage by that branch	558	1892 to 1896
— Divided and undivided—Husband and wife dying without issue—Rights of inheritance to estate of—	146	1897 to 1901
— PROPERTY—Sale of—to persons not belonging to the family—Pre-emption—Buddhist Law—Inheritance	155	
— Sale of undivided—pre-emption under Buddhist Law	162	
— LAND. Claim to—Family compact—Estoppel	390	1892 to 1896
— PROPERTY—Claim to share of—by certain co-heirs against other co-heirs in possession for upwards of twelve years—Limitation	437	
— property—presumption from circumstances as to division of—Proof required when one member of a family claims the right of redeeming land separately mortgaged by other members	556	
— When one co-heir mortgages undivided—a suit by another co-heir to compel partition of the mortgage money is, in the absence of any agreement for partition, not maintainable—See Mortgage	178	1910 to 1913
ANCEIENT DOCUMENTS—Necessity for great caution in Upper Burma in making presumptions as to—produced from proper custody	350	1892 to 1896
— Need for clear proof of ancient claims to land after long undisturbed possession—Consideration	551	
— MORTGAGE. When an—is set up it must be satisfactorily proved against persons being in possession who deny its existence	565	

INDEX.

XIII

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ANTE-NUPTIAL CONTRACT—not the usual incident of a Buddhist marriage—to be proved by clear evidence that marriage was the consideration of the promise.—See Buddhist Law—Marriage I 1902 to 1903

APPEAL against a decree under section 522, Civil Procedure Code—
Award—Arbitration—Reference to— 290 } 1897 to 1901
—Against *ex-parte* order under section 258, Civil Procedure Code
—Governed by section 108, Civil Procedure Code—Appeal
lies 254 }
—against order under section 26 of the Stamp Act limiting claim
in suit to the highest amount for which the stamp used on an
instrument would have been sufficient... .. 529 } 1892 to 1896
—appellate decree should provide for case of party who has not
appealed 444 }
—Arbitration without the intervention of the Court.—See Civil
Procedure 52 1904 to 1906
— Attachment by respondent of duly stamped—considered suffi-
cient cause for delay in presentation of—Limitation ... 452 1892 to 1896
— Civil—A—should ordinarily be fixed for hearing so as to allow
at least an interval of a month between the date of serving
the notice and the date of hearing the—See Civil Procedure ... 15 1902 to 1903

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
APPEAL Cross—Filing of memorandum of objection—Civil Procedure, section 561	306	1897 to 1901
— computation of period of limitation under section 12 of the Limitation Act	456	1892 to 1896
— An order refusing to execute a decree is a decree within the meaning of section 47, Code of Civil Procedure, and an— from such an order lies.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	119	1914 to 1916
— A Respondent in an—is not ordinarily entitled to urge cross objections except against the Appellant.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure.	58	
— Delay in presentation of an—Plea of sickness—Sufficient cause—Limitation	451	1897 to 1901
— Dismissal of—for default, and circumstances under which appellant would be entitled to have the appeal re-opened.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	15	1907 to 1909
— Duty of Appellate Courts to deal thoroughly with cases that come before them in—	6	1892 to 1896
— High Court may allow fresh points to be raised in second—and will ordinarily do so when the matter is one which goes to the root of the plaintiff's suit	333	1897 to 1901
— Improper admission of—after altered period of limitation	547	1892 to 1896
— Irregularity in—by Judge disregarding the findings of his predecessor and deciding the whole case afresh	615	
— No—lies from a decision on a preliminary issue in a suit where such decision does not determine any of the reliefs claimed in the plaint.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	I	1917 1st Qr.
— Lies against order refusing to file an award	297	1897 to 1901
— Lies from an order determining that there was no valid reference to arbitration and rejecting the application	5	
— Lies from a decree passed in accordance with an award of arbitrators when the validity or legality of the award is questioned	14	
— New ground of objection in—framing of issues at first hearing of suit	265	1892 to 1896
— Plea of limitation can be raised in—	446	1897 to 1901
— Rejection of—as being beyond time limited therefor—Rejection of application for revision in the same case—Limitation	450	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

xv

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
APPEAL. Suit decided on merits cannot be remanded for a fresh decision under section 562—section 560 applicable	307	
— The best evidence producible and not second-hand evidence should be brought forward to establish the facts necessary to be proved—the reasonable finding of a Lower Court on a point of facts should not be disturbed in—without substantial grounds	363	1897 to 1901
— Award—Arbitration—Reference to—	310	
— When points are allowed to be raised on—which are not raised in the Court of First Instance nor in the petition of—the Appellate Court should be especially careful to see that the point is made out before effect is given to it	478	1892 to 1896

APPELLANT—Competent for an—in his appeal against a decree to contest an order of the court setting aside an arbitration award	310	1897 to 1901
---	-----	--------------

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

APPELLATE COURT—Duty of—A Civil appeal should ordinarily be fixed for hearing so as to allow at least an interval of a month between the date of serving the notice and the date of hearing the appeal.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	15	1902 to 1903
— Document not stamped admitted in evidence by Court of First Instance cannot be excluded by—	559	} 1897 to 1901
— Duty of—to rectify error in appeal when question of jurisdiction has been overlooked	443	
— Error of—in disposing of a case on a point which had never been raised throughout the trial	231	} 6 7
— Necessity for—to deal thoroughly with cases that come before them in appeal	6	
— Duty of—with reference to a part of a decree not appealed against	7	} 245 282
— Duty of—in an appealable case to see that satisfactory cause is shown for not preferring an appeal under the provisions of section 14 of the Limitation Act before admitting an application for revision	245	
— should not reverse the decision of the Court of First Instance on a technical point not affecting the merits of the case	282	} 1892 to 1896
— Duty of—to give its reasons for believing the evidence of one side in preference to that of the other when the evidence is conflicting	371	
— Duty of—when points are allowed to be raised on appeal, which were not raised in the Court of First Instance nor in the petition of appeal	478	} 237 309
— Objection to reopening of a case not having been taken in the original court, the point cannot be raised in the—	237	
— Production of additional evidence in—Civil Procedure, section 518—Evidence—Section 115	309	} 1897 to 1901
— Where a promissory note bearing a stamp which was not duly cancelled had been admitted in evidence in the Court of First Instance, <i>Held</i> —that the—could not question its admissibility.— <i>See</i> Stamps	5	
		1907 to 1909

INDEX.

XVII

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

APPLICATION for leave to sue <i>in forma pauperis</i> . Interest in subject matter of suit—Champerty ...	272	1892 to 1896
— Held—that though a Judge may refuse to make an investigation under O. XXI, r. 58, if he is of opinion that the—has been designedly delayed, he cannot dismiss an—on that ground once he has made an investigation but is bound to pass an order under r. 60 or r. 61.—See Civil Procedure ...	136	1914 to 1916
— for review of a judgment on the ground of non-production of certain evidence at first hearing. Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, section 85 ...	284	1892 to 1896
— for review of judgment. Conditions under which—can be granted ...	287	
— for revision. Rejection of—in a case where the remedy of appeal cannot be had (Limitation) ...	450	
APPOINTMENT of a guardian of a minor whose father is living ...	412	1892 to 1896
— Prohibition of—or declaration of guardian of person of minor whose father is living and not, in opinion of Court, unfit ...	413	
— of one priest in succession to another for the performance of religious duties. Hindu Law—Law and custom of <i>pōnnas</i> or Manipuri Brahmins settled in Upper Burma ...	420	

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ARBITRATION—A reference to in Upper Burma does not necessarily include authority to dispose of the matter referred on a point of limitation unless such authority is expressly given ...	9	1892 to 1896
— A suit to enforce an award is not an application to file an award. A party to a submission cannot revoke it unless for good cause shown. If a party gives notice of his withdrawal to the arbitrators the arbitrators are not bound to give him notice of further hearings. <i>Nga Pu v. U De Wainda</i> , U.B.R., 1892—96, II, 11; <i>Kyan Pon v. Yan Nyein</i> , U.B.R., 1897—01, II, 10; <i>Mi Hla Win v. Shwe Yan ib.</i> , 293; <i>Pestonji Nasarwanji v. Manukji</i> , 12 Moore's I.A., 112; <i>Subraya Prabhu v. Manjunath Bhakta</i> , I.L.R., 29 Mad., 11	26	1914 to 1916
— Award— <i>Held</i> —that a suit may be brought to set aside an unstamped instrument without duty and penalty being paid, 4 M. & W., 366. <i>Ma Shwe Pu v. Maung Po Dan and another</i> ...	146	
— Award by arbitrators—Disagreement by arbitrators—Effect of—Admissibility of oral evidence to explain a point on which agreement is silent ...	5	
— Award—Decision passed in accordance with—Conditions under which appeal lies—Waiver—parties estopped from questioning irregular conduct of arbitrators when they have consented to such conduct during course of enquiry ...	14	
— Award objected to on the ground that the arbitrator failed to disclose the fact that he was consulted, engaged or retained by Defendants-respondents previous to arbitration ...	13	1897 to 1901
— Award objected to on the ground that one of the arbitrators was interested in the case—Knowledge of parties previous to appointment of arbitrator ...	8	
— Award of private arbitrators—Suit lies to set aside ...	10	
— Award—Omission to give notice as required by section 516, Code of Civil Procedure, constituted a material irregularity—If award has to be remitted, notice should be issued under section 516 when the award in its final shape is filed in court.	24	
— AWARD—In a case where a Court has ordered an appeal to be filed under section 525, Civil Procedure Code,— <i>Held</i> —that an appeal impugning the—on grounds falling under section 521 does not lie.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	40	1904 to 1906
— Award of arbitrators—Grounds for setting aside an award ...	15	
— Award of arbitrators—Consent of all the arbitrators appointed.	18	
— Award of arbitrators—Effect of decision of majority ...	19	1892 to 1896
— Extent to which parties who mutually agree to refer questions of the division of property on divorce to the—of <i>lugyis</i> are bound by the award ...	43	
— Effect of agreement to refer to—after institution of suit under section 21, Specific Relief Act ...	54	
— Estoppel—Mortgage deed executed for fraudulent purpose—Fraud not effected ...	544	1897 to 1901
— Irregularity of procedure—Objection waived by parties—Bar to same objection being taken subsequently ...	21	

INDEX.

xix

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
ARBITRATION. Reference to—Award—Appeal against a decree under section 522, Civil Procedure Code	290	1897 to 1902
— Reference to—Award—Appeal—Competent for an appellant in his appeal against a decree to contest an order of the court setting aside an arbitration award	310	
— Reference to—Bar to suit—Refusal essential to bring a case within section 21, Specific Relief Act—	542	1892 to 1896
— Rules regarding—Award by ecclesiastical authorities on a secular matter not exempt from usual—	11	
— Abuse of—necessity for care in impugning an award	13	1896
— Legality of award filed in Court signed by the majority and not by all the arbitrators	276	
— Want of power of private arbitrator to procure attendance of witnesses—General rule that parties agreeing to private arbitration accept this limitation—Exception in circumstances of particular case owing to special undertaking of arbitrator to examine <i>all</i> witnesses	4	1897 to 1902
— When an award has been made in—proceedings held without the intervention of a Court of Justice during the pendency of a suit or appeal, a party can bring a regular suit to enforce it under section 30, Specific Relief Act, even though the existence of the award was not brought to the notice of the Court before the suit or appeal was decided—See Specific Relief	3	1904 to 1906
— Where arbitrators resolve that their award shall be put in the form of a document and signed by them, nothing but that document can be treated as the award— One arbitrator cannot delegate his powers of decision to another— when arbitrators have been appointed by agreement and no provision has been made for a difference of opinion, the award is invalid unless it is unanimous	1	1902 to 1903
— Without the intervention of the Court—Appeal—See Civil Procedure	52	1904 to 1906

XX

INDEX.

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

ARBITRATOR. An—cannot delegate his powers of decision to another.—See Arbitration	...	...	...	1	1902 to 1903
— Award of—Grounds for setting aside—	...	...	...	15	1892 to 1893
— Award of—Effect of decision of majority	...	...	...	19	1892 to 1893
— Award of—Binding effect on parties when referred to arbitration—Buddhist Law—Inheritance	...	...	...	102	1896
— Reference to—Withdrawal of suit on—which proved infructuous not a bar to institution of fresh suit on the same cause of action	...	...	...	286	1897 to 1901
— Reference to—Withdrawal of suit with the consent of defendant on—which proved infructuous—not a bar to institution of a fresh suit on the same cause of action	...	...	...	284	1897 to 1901
— When—have been appointed by agreement and no provision has been made for a difference of opinion, the award is invalid unless it is unanimous.—See Arbitration	...	...	...	1	1902 to 1903

INDEX.

XXI

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
ASCENT—of property when there are no direct descendants, under		
Buddhist Law	157	1897 to 1901

ASSENT of son to gift by father not necessary— <i>Thingika</i> gift of mortgaged land	397	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------------

ATTACHMENT. Musical instruments are not industrial implements or machinery and do not come within any other part of the category of articles referred to in section 19 of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, nor are they artisans' tools and they are not exempt from—under section 60 (1) b, Code of Civil Procedure—see Co-operative Societies Act	133	1914 to 1916
--	-----	--------------------

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
ATTACHMENT —of joint property of Buddhist husband and wife in execution of decree against husband alone—Divorce for purpose of defeating creditor	45	1892 to 1896
— Suit to establish right to property—Removal of—of which had been refused ...	255	
— of property before judgment—Procedure ...	274	
— by actual seizure—lawful—of joint property—to extent of wife's interest husband and wife being Buddhists—when decree is passed against a wife alone—malice— <i>See</i> Execution of Decree ...	I	1902 to 1903
— Execution of decree against one of several partners—Only judgment-debtor's interest in partnership liable to—Procedure to be followed ...	431	
— Property under mortgage with possession—Not liable to—Right to redeem liable to—	261	1897 to 1902
— Removal of—Return of plaint to be presented to the proper Court—Jurisdiction of Court—Regular suit ...	276	
— Wrongful—Decree-holder responsible for damage caused by—	420	

ATTENTION called to the provision of law under section 36, Stamp Act ...	633	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------

INDEX.

XXIII

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
ATTORNEY—Power of—Extent of authority of advocates under— ...	528	1897 to 1901
— Power of—Construction of—Six general principles—Effect of fraud on the part of persons dealing with the agent.—See Power of Attorney	5	1902 to 1903

<i>Atet oksa</i> and <i>auk oksa</i> —Suit for share of inheritance between second wife of deceased and sons of first wife—Children entitled to three-fourths of property to which they have a double and half of that to which they have a single claim	185	1897 to 1901
---	-----	--------------------

<i>Atet</i> and <i>Lettetpwa</i> property—Division of—on divorce by mutual consent— <i>Nissays</i> — <i>Nissito</i> —See Buddhist Law—Divorce ...	19	1904 to 1906
---	----	--------------------

A—contd.

PAGE YEAR

AUCTION—Public—The consideration of an agreement whereby one person engages for a sum of money not to outbid another at a—
of an opium license is unlawful within the meaning of section
23 of the Contract Act, and the agreement itself void ... 317 } 1897
to
1901

Auk oksa and Atet oksa—Suit for share of inheritance in—between
second wife of deceased and sons of first wife—Children
entitled to three-fourths of property to which they have a
double and half of that to which they have a single claim ... 185 } 1897
to
1901

INDEX.

XXV

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
AUNT—Deceased—Property of—division of—between surviving nephews and nieces under Buddhist Law	189	1892 to 1896
AUNTS AND UNCLES—Buddhist Law—Inheritance—Heirs on either side being—or their representatives—Shares to which each entitled	173	1897 to 1901
<i>Auratha</i> SON—Definition of—Property inherited during marriage— See Buddhist Law—Inheritance	66	1914 to 1916
— Widow with eldest—right of disposal of her share of estate ...	171	1892 to 1896

A—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

AUTHORITIES. Buddhist ecclesiastical—orders and proceedings of—		
cannot be questioned in the Civil Courts so long as they keep		
within their jurisdiction and do nothing contrary to law ...	59	
AUTHORITY. Scope of—Agent and Principal—Burden of proof ...	1	1892
— Ecclesiastical—Order of—Award—Arbitration ...	82	to
— of the <i>Thathanabaing</i> and <i>Thudama</i> Council in matters of		1896
ecclesiastical discipline and control ...	59	
— of the <i>Thathanabaing</i> and Buddhist hierarchy in matters of		
ecclesiastical discipline and control ...	72	

AWARD. A reference to arbitration in Upper Burma does not neces-		
sarily include authority to dispose of the matter referred on a		
question of limitation unless such authority is expressly given.		
Rules of limitation of Buddhist law not applicable ...	9	
— A suit may be brought to enforce an—irrespective of the pro-		
visions of Chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.		
Award by ecclesiastical authorities on a secular matter not		
exempt from the usual rules regarding arbitration ...	11	
— Suit to set aside an—Grounds for impugning an—	13	
— Grounds for setting aside an—	15	
— Where a reference to arbitration was made to four elders and no		
provision was made that, in case they did not agree, the award		
of a minority or of a majority should be binding, the award,		
unless made by all four elders could not be enforced	18	
— of Arbitrators—Arbitration—Effect of decision of two arbitrators		
out of three ...	19	1892
— Extent to which parties who mutually agree to refer questions of		to
the division of property on divorce to the arbitration of <i>lugyis</i>		1899
are bound by the—	43	
— by ecclesiastical superior should be treated as an order of eccle-		
siastical authority or as an ordinary arbitration award ...	82	
— Arbitrators—Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	102	
— Legality of—signed by majority and not by all the arbitrators	276	
— Where there is an—in existence valid, until set aside, property		
affected by the—cannot be followed after the period of limita-		
tion of setting such award aside has expired ...	475	
— A partition by a <i>Ywagaung</i> is not necessarily an—and therefore		
still less a contract. Application of Article 95, Limitation Act	478	
— An—not followed by possession without effect in stopping run-		
ning of time—Limitation ...	481	
— Effect of—regarding claims of parties and period of limitation		
in consequence. Adverse possession from date of—	487	
— Settling matter in dispute conditionally on one of the parties		
making oath to a certain effect ...	598	

A—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
AWARD—Appeal—Arbitration—Reference to—	310	
— Arbitration—Reference to—Appeal against a decree under section 522, Civil Procedure Code	290	1897 to 1901
— Power of Court on application to file an—Court has no power to correct—Appeal against order refusing to file an—	297	
— Suit for recovery of land assigned by—Article 144 or 148 of Schedule to Limitation Act applicable—Plea of limitation can be raised in appeal	446	
— Suit for specific performance of an—Evidence 115—Estoppel	293	
— A suit to enforce an—is not an application to file an award. A party to a submission cannot revoke it unless for good cause shown. If a party gives notice of his withdrawal to the arbitrators the arbitrators are not bound to give him notice of further hearings—See Arbitration	26	1914 to 1916
— In a case where an—has been ordered to be filed in Court under section 520, Civil Procedure Code, the Court having disallowed an objection as to the validity of the submission, no appeal lies except on the grounds specified in section 522—See Civil Procedure	52	1904 to 1906
— When an—has been made in Arbitration proceedings held without the intervention of a Court of Justice, during the pendency of a suit or appeal, a party can bring a regular suit to enforce it under section 30, Specific Relief Act, even though the existence of the—was not brought to the notice of the Court before the suit or appeal was decided—See Specific Relief	3	
— In a suit for money due under an—or for specific performance of an—the period of limitation if not three years under Article 115 or Article 113, would be six years under Article 120—See Limitation	9	1907 to 1909
— In deciding whether an—of compensation in a seduction case should be enforced or not, the Courts have only to look to the provisions of sections 520 and 521, Code of Civil Procedure, and determine whether any of the grounds mentioned or referred to in those sections is shown against the—. The fact that the subject-matter of an—is not such that it could be a cause of action in a Civil suit is not necessarily an objection to the legality of the—See Civil Procedure	19	
— When arbitrators resolve that their—shall be put in the form of a document, and signed by them, nothing but that document can be treated as the—. See Arbitration	I	1902 to 1903

A—concl'd.

PAGE YEAR

Ayo—or *Twinyo*.—An—is an interest in State land,^a and consequently, in view of section 53 (2) (ii) of the Land and Revenue Regulation, the Civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain a suit to recover an—See Land and Revenue Regulation 5 1904 to 1906.

23

B

	PAGE	YEAR
BAILER—Care to be taken by—Burden of proof	337	1897 to 1902

Benami TRANSACTIONS—*Held*—that in dealing with—the question which the Court has to consider is whether the intended fraud has been carried out to the actual detriment of innocent third parties. Where the interests of third parties are not involved the transaction should be treated as a nullity

xxx

INDEX.

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT—English Section 50—no provision in the Negotiable Instruments Act similar to— <i>See</i> Negotiable Instruments	I	1902 to 1903

BILL-OF-EXCHANGE or promissory note. How interest should be cal- culated on—	591	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------------

INDEX.

XXX

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BINDING effect of division of property when once made with assent of interested parties under Chin law	238	1892 to 1896
BIRTH—Imperfection of—not cured by subsequent regular union of parents. Buddhist Law—Inheritance	141	1892 to 1896
BLOOD RELATIONS—Excepting undivided ancestral property, estate of deceased step-parent or grand-parent goes by descent to the step-children or step-grand-children in preference to collateral—	66	1897 to 1902

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
<i>Bobabasing.</i> Claim to waste land as—and not State land—title arising from possession of land after and before annexation ...	224	1892 to 1896
— <i>Sise—Thugyisa—Land—Possession of—Distinction between claims founded on official and on private title—Burden of proof</i>	416	1897 to 1900
 BOND—Agreement—difference between—duty chargeable on— ...	629	1898 to 1896
— <i>Held—that a suit for an amount due on a—is not a suit for the specific performance of a contract as contemplated in Article 15 of the 2nd Schedule of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act—See Provincial Small Cause Courts</i>	3	1907 to 1909
— <i>Security—jointly executed after an alleged agreement was come to that only one party should be held responsible—Admissibility of evidence of an oral agreement</i>	354	1891
— <i>Suit for the recovery of double the amount lent on a—</i> ...	290	to
— <i>Suit on a—Breach of contract—penalty—rate of interest</i> ...	300	1896
— <i>Suit on a—executed for an unlawful consideration—Bond void and suit not enforceable—See Contract</i>	8	1902 to 1903

INDEX.

xxxiii

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BREACH OF CONTRACT —Penalty payable in accordance with the principle of section 74, Contract Act	291	1892 to
— of contract—Penalty—rate of interest	300	1896
— Unless and until the contrary is proved the Court shall presume that the—to transfer immoveable property cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money	539	1897 to 1901
 BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE —A female minor cannot sue for compensation under the Contract Act for the—made to her, but where the circumstances entitle her to compensation under the Buddhist Law, she can succeed independently of contract—See Contract	5	1907 to 1909
— OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE—Burmese woman can sue for damage for—but not for seduction	499	1897 to 1901
 BROTHERS. Shares of elder and younger—Buddhist Law—Inheritance	176	1892 to 1896

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
Buddhist—A Mahomedan cannot marry a—	497	1897 to 1901
— Children have no vested interest in parental property during the lifetime of either parent—General principles to be followed in mortgage cases	581	1892 to 1896
— Co-HEIRS. Rights of—to contract between themselves irrespective of the rules of Buddhist Law	102	
— HUSBAND OR WIFE.—Interest of—in property acquired by the other alone upon divorce by mutual consent	41	
 BURMESE BUDDHIST.—A woman among—whether a minor or not cannot be legally married without her consent or against her will	197	1897 to 1901
 BUDDHIST—Girl—Suit for restitution of conjugal rights against—under the age of 18	200	1892 to 1896
— HIERARCHY AND THATANABAIING. Authority of—in matters of ecclesiastical discipline and control	72	
— HUSBAND AND WIFE. Property jointly owned by—should ordinarily be deemed to be in the possession of the former—Sale of—by one joint owner	303	
— HUSBAND AND WIFE. Joint property of—attached in execution of a decree against the husband alone	45	
— Husband legal representative of deceased wife—Defence divorce—Decree for divorce set aside—Plea that divorce effected by husband abandoning wife for more than three years beginning before date of decree	53	
— HUSBAND. Suit by—for himself and as sole representative of his deceased wife	204	

INDEX.

XXXV

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BUDDHIST LAW—Adoption—Held ,—that an adoption made shortly before death is not opposed to Buddhist Law.		
<i>Mi Man and one v. Maung Gyi and three others</i> ...	87	1914 to 1916
— Adoption—when a Buddhist parent has given his child in adoption to another, he is entitled until the child has grown up, to cancel the adoption and recall the child ...	1	1902 to 1903
— Adoption—What is a <i>kittima</i> adopted child. Share of <i>kittima</i> adopted child ...	22	1892 to 1896
— Adoption—to establish a <i>kittima</i> adoption, proof of publicity and notoriety is essential ...	34	
— not applicable to Zerbadies or Native Mussulmans in Upper Burma in matters of inheritance, but Mahomedan law ...	529	

BUDDHIST LAW—Divorce —A Burman Buddhist, husband or wife, may sue and obtain a divorce on condition of surrendering all the joint property and paying the joint debts and the costs of litigation when the other party is without fault and does not consent ...		
— There is no distinction in—between the respective interests of a husband and a wife in jointly acquired property, when the parties have been married before (<i>eindaunggya</i>), and when the parties have not been married before ...	3	1904 to 1906

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
Buddhist Law— <i>Held</i> —on the authority of the Manugye Book XII, section 3, that on divorce by mutual consent, (1) a wife is entitled to one-third of <i>atet</i> property where the relation of <i>Nissayo</i> and <i>Nissito</i> subsists with respect to that property, and she is the <i>Nissito</i> , (2) she is entitled to one-third of undivided ancestral property inherited by her husband during the marriage, (3) the profits of such <i>atet</i> and inherited property are <i>lettetpwa</i> , (4) the wife is entitled to a half share of such <i>lettetpwa</i> property, where it appears that it was acquired by the joint exertions of the parties	19	1904 to 1906
— Divorce—Interest of Buddhist husband or wife in property acquired by the other alone upon divorce by mutual consent—Collusive divorce to avoid attachment of property	41	
— Divorce—Persons who mutually agree to refer questions of the division of property on divorce to the arbitration of <i>luggis</i> are bound by the award of the <i>luggis</i> unless and until it is set aside— <i>Lettetpwa</i> and <i>payin</i> property	43	
— Divorce—When a Buddhist wife is not a party to a suit against her husband, and the decree is against the husband alone, only the husband's interest in the joint property of his wife and himself is liable to attachment and sale in execution	45	
— Divorce—Suit by wife for divorce with claim for half the joint property. Grounds of cruelty by husband in taking a second wife, and imputing adultery to first wife. Defence that divorce already effected by wife leaving husband with counter-claim for property taken by her. Decree for divorce as by mutual consent and equal division of property	48	1892 to 1896
— Divorce—Although three years' complete separation may of itself effect a divorce without a formal proceeding or declaration, at the end of that time, the period could not be reckoned backward beyond the date of the judicial decree, which must be taken as the starting point for the calculation	53	
— Divorce—A divorce cannot be granted merely on the ground of an allegation that the destinies of the husband and wife are not cast together. Nor can a divorce be granted merely on the ground that the husband has not supported his wife for a year, the latter having left her husband's protection without reasonable cause	56	
— Divorce—As by mutual consent between parties not previously married—wife entitled on partition to one-third share of property inherited by husband during coverture and <i>vice versa</i>	1	
— Misconduct on the part of a husband, which may not in itself be sufficient to entitle a wife to divorce under the rule of separation, where the husband is the offender may nevertheless be sufficient to entitle her to insist on a divorce as by mutual consent.— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Divorce	6	1902 to 1903
— Divorce—Cause of action—Suit for divorce without division of property will not lie	28	1897 to 1901
— Divorce.— <i>Held</i> —that a suit for bare divorce without and as distinct from partition of property will not lie under Buddhist Law. <i>Mi Gyan v. Su Wa</i> , U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 28, explained and affirmed. <i>Nga Pye v. Mi Me</i> , U.B.R., 1902-03, II B.L. Div., 6, partly overruled.	30	1910 to 1913

INDEX.

xxxvii

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
<i>Tha So v. Mi Min Gaung</i> , U.B.R., 1902-03, II B.L. Div., 12, superseded.		
<i>Mi Lon Ma Gale v. Nga Pe</i> , 5 L.B.R., 114, partly dissented from.		
<i>Mi Kin Lat v. Ba So</i> , U.B.R., 1904-06, II B.L. Div., 3, referred to.		1910 to 1913
<i>Nga Chit Nyo v. Mi Myo Tu</i>	30	1913
BUDDHIST LAW—Divorce—Held that when a couple re-unite after a divorce they revert to the <i>status quo ante</i> and if when they married for the first time they had never been married before they must be treated on a second divorce as <i>ngè lin ngè maya</i> and not as <i>eindaunggyis</i> .— Held also —that on a divorce by mutual consent between <i>eindaunggyis</i> the principle of <i>nissayo</i> and <i>nissito</i> is applied to <i>lettetpwa</i> property but not to <i>payin</i> property.		
S.J.L.B., 14.		
— 175.		
U.B.R., 1904-06, II, Buddhist Law—Divorce 19.		
— 1897-01, II, 39.		
— 1902-03, Buddhist Law—Divorce 6.		
<i>Mi Saing v. Yan Gin</i>	127	
— Divorce— Held —that the decision of the Privy Council in <i>Nga Pe v. Mi Lon Ma Gale</i> did not effect the ruling in <i>Chit Nyo v. Mi Myo Tu</i> .		1914 to 1916
I.U.B.R., 1910-13, 30, U.B.R., 1902-03, II, Buddhist Law—Divorce 6, U.B.R., 1904-06, II, Buddhist Law—Divorce 3, 6 L.B.R., 18.		
<i>Mi Sa Bwin v. Nga San Nyun</i>	32	
— Divorce on grounds of husband's misconduct—Husband previously married—Wife a maiden at time of marriage—Division of property	39	
— Divorce—Rule of Buddhist Law with respect to the disposal of property upon divorce on the ground of wife's adultery, where the husband and wife had been married from youth, but separated and subsequently re-united	34	1897 to 1902
— Suit for restitution of conjugal rights—Divorce by mutual consent—Question for decision	37	

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BUDDHIST LAW —when under—a suit has been brought for divorce without partition of property, a subsequent suit for partition of the joint property, is maintainable—	12	1902 to 1903
— Ecclesiastical—A Civil Court cannot give effect to an order of the <i>Thathanabaing</i> or any other ecclesiastical authority until such order is confirmed by a judgment and decree of the Civil Court, <i>Also</i> —that so far as the Civil Courts are concerned the <i>Sarad</i> granted by the Local Government is merely an authoritative declaration that for the time being the Taung-gwin <i>Sayadaw</i> is the Ecclesiastic who has supreme control as <i>Thathanabaing</i>	1	1907 to
— Ecclesiastical—Nature of a suit to enforce a decision of the <i>Thathanabaing</i> —Court-fee payable on same	5	1909
— Ecclesiastical—The orders and proceedings of the Buddhist Ecclesiastical authorities, so long as they keep within their jurisdiction and do nothing contrary to law, cannot be questioned in the Civil Courts	59	
— Ecclesiastical—Jurisdiction of the heirarchical authorities of the Buddhist community— <i>Poggalika</i> and <i>Thingika</i> gifts—Authority of the <i>Thathanabaing</i> and the Buddhist hierarchy in matters of ecclesiastical discipline and control	72	
— Ecclesiastical—In <i>Poggalika</i> gifts the person to whom the offering is made has a right to keep it. In <i>Thingika</i> gifts it becomes the property of the chief of the assembly of priests	78	1892 to 1896
— Ecclesiastical—Award by ecclesiastical superior—effect either as order of ecclesiastical authority or as ordinary arbitration award—Buddhist priesthood—Succession of one member to another in respect of religious buildings and other kinds of property	82	
— Ecclesiastical—Civil Courts should abstain from deciding points which fall within the sphere of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. —See Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical	1	1902 to 1903
— Erroneous application of—to sale of property by one joint-owner.	303	1892 to 1896

B—contd.

PAGE YEAR

BUDDHIST LAW—Ecclesiastical—Civil Procedure—9.—In a dispute between a Buddhist layman and a monk relating to land on which a monastery stands a Civil Court has jurisdiction to try the suit on its merits; and the proper basis for the decision of the suit should be the texts of the Vinaya as far as they can properly be applied.

Semble—A monastery dedicated to an individual Buddhist monk does not become his absolute property and he can only claim exclusive rights over it for 12 years at most.

Held—that a gift by a monk whether to a layman or to a monk of a monastery or of a site for a monastery, whether it has been dedicated to him personally or not is invalid

U Te Za and one v. U Pyinnya, U.B.R., 1892-96, II, 59

U Thatdama and one v. U Meda and one, U.B.R., 1897-1901, II, 42.

U Teik Ka and two others v. Nga Tin Byu, U.B.R., 1910-13 I, 78.

Maung Hmon and one v. U Cho and one, U.B.R., 1892-96, II, 397.

Maung On Gaing v. U Pandisa, P.J., L.B., 614.

Maung Talok and one v. Ma Kun and two others, U.B.R., 1892-96, II, 71.

Rhys Davids and Oldenberg's translation of Vinaya texts.

Nga Po Thin v. U Thi Hia ...

— **Ecclesiastical**—Where the plaintiff, a layman, applied to the *Thathanabaing* for the restoration of *wuttagan* land originally the subject of a dedication by his grand-father to a monastery and then confiscated and re-dedicated by the Burmese King, the defendants, the monks in occupations, objected pleading the confiscation, and after the parties were under the *Thathanabaing's* instructions heard and their evidence examined by the *Gainggyoks*, the *Thathanabaing* and his Council decided on ground of a religious rule laying down the duties of monks towards their supporters that the land should be restored to the plaintiff—*Held*, that there was nothing to prevent the Ecclesiastical Authorities from making such an order, that the defendants could not object to it, that questions of *res judicata* and Limitation did not arise and consequently that the Lower Courts were right in granting the plaintiff a decree to enforce the order.

Wun Chit v. Zawta, U.B.R., 1897-01, II, 52.

U Teikka and two others v. Nga Tin Byu ...

— **Ecclesiastical**—Suit for possession of a monastery based on the decision of the *Thathanabaing*.—The defendants contended that they were schismatics and were not subject to the *Thathanabaing's* authority.—*Held*—that the *Thathanabaing's* authority was based on ancient custom and that as the monastery in dispute was *thingika* property, which had been dedicated to the monastic body before the sect to which the defendants proposed to belong came into existence, the *Thathanabaing* had jurisdiction in the matter and his decision ought to be enforced.

U Thi Ha v. U Thudatthana and 14 others, U.B.R., 1917-09, B.L. Ecc., 5, referred to.

U Kuthala v. U Sanda ...

183

1910
to
1915

78

35J

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical—Duly constituted Buddhist ecclesiastical authority—Decision of—enforceable by Civil Court ...	52	1897 to 1902
— Suit for ejectment from a monastery—Appointment of <i>Thathanabaing</i> ...	45	
— Ecclesiastical—Suit for possession of a <i>kyauing</i> —Authority of Buddhist ecclesiastical authorities in ecclesiastical matters ...	42	

INDEX.

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
Buddhist Law—Gift—A gift made by a Buddhist monk not accompanied or followed by delivery of possession, and intended to take effect only on the death of the donor is invalid.	62	1897 to 1901
— Gift—Gift by Buddhist monk under—A layman, upon embracing a religious life becomes <i>ipso facto</i> divested of all property, which thereupon vests as it would upon his divorce or decease.	54	
— Gift—Validity of—Necessity for strict proof, especially of transfer of possession, which is the crucial test ...	59	
— Gift— <i>Poggalika</i> — <i>Thingika</i> ...	78	1892 to 1896
— Gifts— <i>Held</i> —It depends on circumstances whether the Buddhist or Muhammadan Law applies to Gifts.—Where a gift is not a question of inheritance, succession, religious institution or usage, it is governed by the Contract Act. According to the latest authorities actual delivery of possession is not necessary under Muhammadan Law. By Muhammadan Law the husband's share, where there are children, is one-fourth ...		
— Gift— <i>Held</i> —that under—a death-bed gift to a stranger, even if delivery of possession is made, is invalid as against the natural heirs ...	7	1907 to 1909
— Gift—Buddhist Law ordinarily is not applicable to gifts but is applicable to death-bed gifts—See Buddhist Law—Gift ...	1	1901 to 1902

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
Buddhist Law—Guardianship of child and of child's property and ownership of such property upon second marriage of father subject to—	645	1892 to 1896

— Inheritance—A <i>kittima</i> adopted son takes position of natural son when there are no natural children.		
— On death of father leaving widow with eldest <i>auratha</i> son and no other children the widow has an absolute right of disposal over her share of three-fourths the estate ...	171	1892 to 1896
— Inheritance—A surviving parent cannot give one heir status to sue another for a share of inheritance without being in position to put the former in possession of the share to be claimed ...	138	
— Inheritance among Hindus—Buddhist of Arakan and Chittagong ...	608	
— Inheritance—Adoption—Adoptive parents stand in the same position as natural parents and have the same rights so long as the relationship constituted by adoption subsists—also that parents are entitled to inherit in the absence of direct descendants ...	109	
— Inheritance—Ascent of property where there are no direct descendants ...	157	1897 to 1902
— Inheritance—Adopted son—Adoptive parents—Natural parents ...	135	

INDEX.

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
BUDDHIST LAW—Inheritance—Arbitrator's award—Binding effect of—Rights of Buddhist co-heirs to contract between themselves irrespective of rules of Buddhist Law...	103	
— Inheritance—As it was not proved that any of the estate was <i>payin</i> property of the grand-father in the time of the grand-mother of the grand-children, the widow alone was entitled to the property	110	1892 to 1896
— Inheritance—A wife who is unfaithful to her deceased husband forfeits all claims to inherit his estate although there may have been no formal divorce	116	
— Inheritance—Claim of the eldest son to one-fourth. Right of the widow.		
<i>Held</i> —the eldest son being a minor the right to claim one-fourth did not accrue, and whole estate was the property of the widow.		
<i>U.B.R.</i> , 1892-96, <i>II</i> , 581, 2 <i>L.B.R.</i> , 292, <i>I.U.B.R.</i> , 1910-13, 125 <i>Nga Ev. Nga Aung Thein (minor) by his guardian Maung Thwe</i>	37	1914 to 1916
— Inheritance—Claim of eldest daughter against her mother after father's death for one-fourth the mother not having remarried held to be unsustainable.		
<i>U.B.R.</i> , 1892-96, <i>II</i> , 581, <i>I.U.B.R.</i> , 1910-13, 125, <i>S.J.</i> , <i>L.B.</i> , 115, <i>Ib.</i> 212, <i>Ib.</i> 378, <i>I.L.B.R.</i> , 23, <i>II</i> , <i>Ib.</i> 255, <i>Ib.</i> 292, 4 <i>L.B.R.</i> , 181, <i>U.B.R.</i> , 1897-10, <i>II</i> , 79, <i>U.B.R.</i> , 1904-06, <i>II Buddhist Law—Inheritance</i> , 11.		
<i>Mi H'aing v. Mi Thi and three</i>	40	1914 to 1916
— Inheritance—Claim to share of joint property of brother and sister working together both being alive—Law of inheritance not applicable	102	1897 to 1902
— Inheritance—Children who voluntarily separate from their mother on her second marriage and perform no filial duties are excluded from inheritance	113	
— Inheritance—Daughter of divorced husband and wife living with mother and separating entirely from her father loses claim to inherit any share of her father's estate	116	
— Inheritance—Descent—Step-children—Step-grand children—Blood relations—Excepting undivided ancestral property, the estate of a deceased step-parent or grandparent goes by descent to the step-children or step-grand-children in preference to collateral relatives by blood. The rule as to reaching inheritance or obtaining a vested interest applies only where the claimants to inheritance are of different classes, that is, in different degrees of propinquity to the deceased. Thus, if there is no nearer heir than a grand-child, all the grand-children belong to the same class and are on an equal footing as heirs, although their parents have died before reaching the inheritance	66	1897 to 1901
— Inheritance—Doubtful whether Article 127, Schedule II of the Limitation Act, is applicable to a case between Buddhists in Burma	458	

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BUDDHIST LAW—Inheritance—Distinction between wife and concubine. — <i>Held</i> —that the Buddhist Law recognized polygamy, and that a Buddhist might marry two or more women at the same time, and that they might all have the status of a wife and not that of a concubine; that the woman first married was the chief wife, and that as long as she was not divorced her status could not be lowered by any conduct of her husband except, perhaps, if she were barren.		
<i>Held also</i> ,—that wives were entitled to equal shares of their husband's <i>atet</i> property, and that the rules laid down in sections 231 and 234 of the <i>Attathankapa</i> that a superior wife takes three shares, and an inferior wife two shares, have reference to the caste system and have no applications to Burman Buddhists.		
S.J., L.B., 6; U.B.R., 1892—96, II, 145 and 194; U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 138 and 160.		
<i>Mi Kin Gale v. Mi Kin Gyi</i> ...	42	
Inheritance — <i>Held</i> —that under Buddhist Law on the death of a husband, his widow succeeds to the estate with the exception of certain specified property and one-fourth of the estate which goes to the eldest son, and of certain specified property which goes to the eldest daughter; that with the exception of this portion the widow is at liberty to spend the whole of the estate, if she chooses to, and not merely for necessities, and that the texts of the <i>Dhammathats</i> on which the doctrine that the widow can only spend the estate for necessities is based refer to the spending of the specified property set apart for the eldest daughter and not to the spending of the bulk of the estate.		1910 to 1913
<i>Ma Tai and one v. Ma Myin and one</i> , U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 193.		
<i>Ma Pon and two v. Maung Po Chan and two</i> , U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 116.		
<i>Ma Nyo and 5 v. Ma Yauk</i> , IV, L.B.R., 256.		
<i>Ma Pe and one v. Ma Thein Yin</i> , IV, L.B.R., 287.		
<i>Ma On v. Ma Shwe O</i> , S.J.L.B., 378.		
<i>Ma Min Tha v. Ma Naw</i> , U.B.R., 1892—96, II, 581.		
<i>Nga Shwe Yo v. Mi San Byu and others</i> , S.J., L.B., 108.		
<i>Maung Po Lat v. Mi Po Le</i> , S.J., L.B., 212.		
<i>Mi Saw Myin and one v. Mi Shwe Thin and one</i> ...	125	

INDEX.

xiv

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
BUDDHIST LAW—Inheritance—Duties and share of <i>kittima</i> adopted child	22	1892 to 1896
— Inheritance—Exclusion of husband from share in estate of parents—Law when wife predeceases her parents ...	269	1897 to 1901
— Inheritance—Family of chief wife—Family of lesser wife—Inheritance entitled to—	138	1901
— Inheritance— <i>Held</i> that after the death of her father, the eldest daughter cannot claim one-fourth of the estate from her mother even though the latter marries again. <i>S.F.L.B.</i> , 378, <i>P.F.L.B.</i> , 48, 3 <i>B.L.T.</i> , 45, <i>U.B.R.</i> , I., 1910—13, p. 125, 2 <i>L.B.R.</i> , 255. <i>Mi The O v. Mi Swe and four</i>	46	1914 to 1916
— Inheritance— <i>Held</i> —that the children of a first marriage were on the death of their father who had married again after the death of their mother, entitled to three-fourths of the <i>lettetpwa</i> of the first marriage taken to the second marriage, and the widow was entitled to one-fourth. <i>U.B.R.</i> , 1892-96, II, 22. — <i>Ib.</i> , 176. — 1897—1901, II, 135. IV, <i>L.B.R.</i> , 110. I, <i>L.B.R.</i> , 273. <i>Mi Chan Mya and one v. Mi Ngwe Yon</i>	74	1914 to 1916
— Inheritance—Husband and wife dying without issue—Rights to inheritance of estate of—Divided and undivided ancestral estate	146	1897 to 1901
— Inheritance—In a case where the wife has inherited on her husband's death the share which he obtained at a partition in his lifetime with his co-heirs, and her deceased husband's co-heirs have sold their shares to a stranger and she has a son by her deceased husband,— <i>Held</i> —that the widow has the right of pre-emption	1	1902 to 1903
— Inheritance—In the case of collateral succession the general principle of the nearer relatives excluding the more remote takes full effect, and so long as there is a surviving brother, he excludes the children of a previously deceased brother ...	5	1904 to 1906
— Inheritance—Inheritance can ascend when there are no descendants—Authority of Manukye Dhammathat X, 62, denied ...	111	1897 to 1901
— Inheritance—Illegitimate grand-children excluded from inheritance of grand-parents when the latter have left legitimate children surviving them—Imperfection of birth not cured by subsequent regular union of parents	141	1892 to 1896

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
BUDDHIST LAW—Inheritance—Jointly acquired property— <i>Payin</i> property or property anterior to second marriage—Step-father's claim to estate of deceased wife, and to estate of deceased step-daughter—Claim of paternal relatives to latter	184	1892 to 1896
— Inheritance— <i>Kittima</i> son— <i>Thaheta</i> son—Law relating to— ...	142	1897 to 1901
— Inheritance—Living apart from parents and not attending in illness does not of itself rupture family ties, or disqualify children from inheritance.— <i>See</i> Probate and Administration	7	1902 to 1903
— Inheritance—Marriage—In Burma polygamy is undoubtedly lawful, and it is not unlawful to marry the sister of the living wife. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is looked upon as proper and even laudable. In the case of a marriage between persons who have been married before, it is not usual to have any entertainment. The arrangement of separate establishments for wives is a mere matter of convenience, and probably necessary for the sake of peace and quietness when each wife has a family of her own. Eating out of the same pot is rather an outward and visible sign of social equality than a proof of marriage. <i>Mi Gywe v. Mi Thi Da</i> (1891), U.B.R., 1892—96, II, 191. <i>Mi Shwe Ma v. Mi Hlaing</i> (1893), U.B.R., 1892—96, II, 145 and 153. <i>Mi Hmon v. Paw Dun</i> (1899), U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 138. <i>Mi U Byu v. Mi Hmyin</i> (1900), U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 160. <i>Mi Tun E v. Mi Ein Tha</i> C.A. No. 94 of 1905 (unpublished). <i>Mi Shwe Me v. Kin Nu</i> , C.A. No. 65 of 1907 (unpublished). <i>Mi Wundi v. Mi Kin</i> , 14 L.B.R., 175. <i>Mi Me and 10 others v. Mi Shwe Ma</i> ...	111	1910 to 1913
— Inheritance—Partition of property—Laws relating to shares awardable to children and adopted children ...	131	1897 to 1901
— Inheritance—Partition of property between grand-children and step-grandparent ...	122	
— Inheritance—Partition of property between two daughters as sole successors and heirs—What rule of division?—Whether equality or one of the special methods of computation mentioned in the <i>Dhammathats</i> ?—If latter, which?—In the absence of proof on this point, rule of equality prevalent according to local custom followed ...	79	
— Inheritance—Partition of property between brothers and sisters—Equality of shares—Adoption—Child given in adoption loses claim to inherit any share of the estate of his natural parents—Evidence—Burden of proof ...	104	
— Inheritance—Position of concubine or lesser wife living along with head wife and of child of such concubine living with father—Apparent principle of Buddhist law with respect to marriage—effect of subsequent regular marriage after death of head wife on position of offspring of concubine or lesser wife	145	1898 to 1896

INDEX.

xlvi

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BUDDHIST LAW—Inheritance—Position of lesser wife or concubine taken during lifetime of chief wife and with her consent. Right of son of such lesser wife or concubine brought up by the father like offspring of regular union to share the inheritance with a second wife and child ...	153	1892 to 1896
— Inheritance—Position of daughter of divorced wife who lives with her mother or mother's family and not with her father ...	159	1896
— Inheritance—Property inherited during marriage—Definition of <i>Auratha</i> son—A Burman Buddhist married three wives in succession.— <i>Field</i> —that of the property inherited by him during marriage the children of the marriage during which it was inherited were entitled to a double share. 4 L.B.R., 189 dissented from. U.B.R., 1904—06, II, B.L., Div., 19. — 1892-96, II, 159. — 1897—01, II, 185. P.J., L.R., 361.		
<i>Nga Lu Daw and one v. Mi Mo Yi and one</i> ...	66	1914 to 1916
— Inheritance—Question whether mere absence of joint living excludes a child or grandchild from inheritance—Necessity for filial neglect to exclude ...	193	
— Inheritance—Sale of ancestral property to persons not belonging to the family—Pre-emption ...	155	
— Inheritance—Sale of undivided ancestral property—Pre-emption ...	162	
— Inheritance—Second wife entitled to share in inheritance with first or chief wife when she has clearly the status of a wife ...	160	
— Inheritance—Share of grand-daughter in her own parents' estate as against her step-grandparent ...	164	
— Inheritance—Suit for possession of land—Heirs on either side being uncles and aunts or their representatives—Shares to which each entitled ...	172	1897 to 1901
— Inheritance—Suit for partition between son of head wife, son and daughter of second regular wife and son of slave concubine—Shares to which each is entitled—Heirs inherit the estate when the person from whom they inherit dies and not when their inheritance is partitioned ...	176	
— Inheritance—Suit for share of inheritance between second wife of deceased and sons of first wife— <i>atet oksa</i> and <i>auk oksa</i> —Children entitled to three-fourths of property to which they have a double claim and half of that to which they have a single claim ...	185	
— Inheritance—Shares of children of first wife and daughter of subsequent wife—rule for division of inheritance ...	93	1892 to 1896
— Inheritance—Shares of elder and younger brother—Adoption—Shares of adopted and natural children ...	176	1896
— Inheritance—Step-grandchildren—Shares entitled to—Original and joint property—Joint living ...	126	1897 to 1901
— Inheritance—Step-son succeeds to the estate of the step-mother (save in the case of certain ancestral property of hers) in preference to the collateral blood relatives ...	531	1901
— Inheritance—The only restriction proved from the authorities to exist in regard to the general rule of inheritance by husband or wife from one another relates to impartible immovable property and not to ordinary partible estate. Deceased husband or wife may have married before or after death of parents, but must have survived them so as to be in reach of inheritance ...	121	1892 to 1896

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
Buddhist Law—Marriage—Joint Property.—Right of a husband or wife to alienate joint property without the other's consent.— Held—that a mortgage by a wife of her interest in a house and land which was <i>hnaphazôn lettetpwa</i> without her husband's consent was valid	1	
—Held—that there is nothing in the Buddhist Law (explained in <i>Mi Kin Lat v. Ba So</i>) as to divorce at the will of one party on surrender of the joint property and payment of the joint debts in the absence of fault in the other party, which is inconsistent with the observance of the conjugal duties in a subsisting marriage, or will bar a suit for restitution of conjugal rights	1	1907 to 1909
—Where the circumstances entitle a female minor under the—to sue for compensation for the breach of a promise of marriage, she can succeed independently of contract— <i>See Contract</i>	5	
—Marriage—Restitution of conjugal rights—ill-treatment and desertion a valid plea of justification under—	5	1904 to 1906
—Marriage—Suit by a Buddhist husband for himself and as sole representative of his deceased wife—Union of husband and wife as it exists under Buddhist Law should be treated as a partnership	204	
—Marriage—When a divorce has taken place between husband and wife and a re-union is set up by the former wife, on the death of the former husband, in order to support a claim to his estate, strict proof is required of the renewal of connubial relations, just as clear proof of marriage in the first instance is required, when the question is whether the status of the wife has been acquired at all	202	1892 to 1896
—Marriage—Wives that live in separate houses from that of the wife with whom the husband takes his meals are not entitled to obtain, on the death of the husband, anything more than has already come into their possession. Living and eating together is not an essential of marriage, but merely proof of the validity of a marriage	194	
—Marriage— <i>Zerbaddi</i> Muhammadans in Mandalay are not by custom having the force of law governed in respect of succession and inheritance by—they are governed in those matters by Muhammadan law— <i>See Muhammadan Law</i>	1	1904 to 1906

INDEX.

ii

B—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

INDEX.

B—contd.

PAGE YEAR

INDEX.

liii

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BUDDHIST MONK. A—is prohibited by his personal law from engaging in any monetary transaction and is therefore debarred from suing for the redemption of a mortgage. U.B.R., 1897—01, II, 54; II Chan Toon's L.C., 236. <i>U Tilawka v. Nga Shwe Kan and 5 others</i> ...	61	1914 to 1916
— Gift by—to take effect after his death is invalid ...	62	1897 to 1901
— Gift by—under Buddhist law. A layman upon embracing a religious life becomes <i>ipso facto</i> divested of all property, which thereupon vests as it would upon his divorce or decease ...	54	
 BUDDHIST PRIESTHOOD. Succession of one member to another in respect of religious buildings and other kinds of property ...	82	1892 to 1896
 BUDDHIST WOMAN emancipated from parental control and ceases to be a minor so far as marriage and its incidents are concerned when she is duly given in marriage by her parents and is at the time of marriage a minor ...	200	1892 to 1896
 BUILDINGS. Building on another person's land by other than a mere trespasser—Notice of adverse claim—Equitable right of removing buildings—Custom of country—Maxim of <i>Quod hæret in solo credit-solo</i> not applicable ...	214	1892 to 1896

B—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
BURDEN OF PROOF. Agent and principal—Scope of authority ...	1	
— Mortgage—Renewal of mortgage—Within time set up—Original mortgage barred by limitation ...	220	
— Mortgage—Admission by defendant of previous ownership of part of land claimed by plaintiff's predecessor in interest ...	222	
— Suit for recovery of possession of land—Forcible ouster—Burden of proof on wrongdoer ...	224	
— When a claim is denied, satisfactory proof is required of its genuineness, and the ordinary tests of evidence cannot be dispensed with because the parties have had certain business relations ...	230	
— Wrongful or forcible dispossession of land ...	233	
— Defendant being in possession of the land the burden of proving that the plaintiffs were entitled to deprive him of such possession lay on the plaintiffs ...	234	
— Fraudulent settlement to defeat or delay creditors ...	315	
— on mortgage—Amount of mortgage debt in dispute ...	350	
— of ownership in a suit to recover possession of a piece of land ...	371	
— In a suit for possession of land on the ground of dispossession or discontinuance of possession ...	375	1892
— to oust a person who is in possession of land ...	377	to 1896
— Shifting of—family property among Burmese—presumptions as to portions being joint or separate property of heirs under varying circumstances ...	435	
— Claim to share of ancestral family property by certain co-heirs against other co-heirs in possession for upwards of twelve years—Limitation ...	437	
— Mortgage of—Redemption by one branch of family—Burden of proof, fact and date of mortgage on the party alleging it and also of redemption being in interest of others than the person making it ...	487	
— Claim to share of undivided family inheritance—Limitation ...	493	
— Mortgage—Presumption from admission by alleged mortgagee of alleged mortgagor's original ownership of land—Evidence—Limitation ...	509	
— Claim to share of family estate—Adverse possession for upwards of twelve years—Effect of land passing from one branch of family to another—Limitation ...	518	
— Adverse possession—Estoppel ...	561	
— Claim to land alleged to be mortgaged ...	565	
— Application by judgment-debtor to be declared insolvent ...	282	
— OF A TRUST—Appointment of trustees by any body or authority ...	301	
— AS TO OWNERSHIP OF LAND— <i>Bobabaing—Sisa—Thugyisa</i> . Distinction between claims founded on official and on private title ...	416	
— Bailee—Care to be taken by— ...	337	
— Exemption from imprisonment on plea of poverty, under section 337A, Code of Civil Procedure—Burden of proof on judgment-debtor ...	279	1897
— In cases falling under Article 142, Schedule II of the Limitation Act, burden of proof on plaintiff—In cases falling under Article 144—Burden of proof on defendant ...	461	to 1901
— On person out of possession in suit for ownership of land ...	421	
— Partition of property between brothers and sisters—Equality of shares—Adoption, Evidence ...	104	
— Possession—Judgment-debtor—Judgment-creditor—Attached property ...	270	
— Presumption as to usufructuary mortgage not carrying interest plus usufruct ...	39	J

INDEX.

iv

B—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
BURDEN OF PROOF—Suit for redemption of mortgage—Evidence ...	418	
— Suit for redemption of mortgage—Necessity for clear proof of existence of mortgage when disputed ...	412	1897 to 1901
— When a creditor is allowed to retain written evidence of an existing obligation the—of satisfaction of the debt cannot be discharged without a reasonable explanation of such retention and the most trustworthy oral testimony of repayment ...	402	
— Defendant in possession of land there being no wrongful dispossession of plaintiff—Plaintiff asserts permissive occupation by Defendant—Defendant asserts possession of land by gift outright. Burden of proof on plaintiff. See Evidence ...	7	1902 to 1903
— in cases of wrongful dispossession in suits under section 9, Specific Relief Act, and suits on title—meaning of possession. See Evidence ...	7	
— In a suit under section 283, Civil Procedure Code, the—is not affected by the summary order under sections 280, 211 or 282. See Civil Procedure ...	16	1904 to 1906
— Fraud—when a claimant under section 278, Civil Procedure Code, or plaintiff in a suit under section 283, proves possession, section 110, Evidence Act, applies, and he is entitled to succeed unless the other party proves that he is not the owner or that he holds in trust for the judgment-debtor. See Civil Procedure ...	8	
— Res judicata—Evidence—41, 110. See Probate and Administration ...	61	1910 to 1913
— Mortgage—probabilities ...	570	
— Alleged sale after mortgage ...	575	
— Suit for redemption of mortgage by persons holding land as tenants on the allegation that they were representatives of the original mortgagor and the landlord representative of the original mortgagee ...	579	1892 to 1896
— as to any special custom or usage varying the ordinary Buddhist rules of inheritance ...	608	

B—concl.

	PAGE	YEAR
BURDEN OF PROOF AND SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.—Need for making parties clearly understand points on which evidence is required.	400	
BURMA LAWS ACT, 13, See Buddhist Law—Marriage	204	
		1892 to 1896
BURMAN—Under ordinary circumstances the presumption would be that a sale of cattle by a—is made with the assent of his wife and is valid if made to a <i>bona fide</i> purchaser and cannot subsequently be challenged by the wife	303	
BURMAN MUSSULMANS—Mahomedan Law among—Divorce—Guardianship—Suit for custody of minor	536	
BURMESE FASHION—Drawing up of a document after old—does not amount to signing—Limitation Act, 19	462	1892 to 1896
—TIMES—Documents of—proof required of—Suit for possession of land	366	
BURMAN BUDDHIST—A—husband or wife may sue and obtain a divorce on condition of surrendering all the joint property and paying the joint debts and the costs of litigation when the other party is without fault and does not consent. See Buddhist Law—Divorce	3	1904 to 1906
BURMESE BUDDHISTS. A woman among—whether a minor or not cannot be legally married without her consent or against her will	197	1897 to 1901
—WOMAN can sue for damage for breach of promise of marriage, but not for seduction	499	
BUYER AND SELLER. Responsibility of latter to former	306	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

lvii

C

	PAGE	YEAR
CAUSE OF ACTION—Suit brought by parties without status to sue—	244	1892 to 1896
— Disclosure of—Suit for ejectment	251	
— Rejection of plaint on account of omission of—	507	
— Return of plaint for presentation at proper court	338	
CANCELLATION of mortgage deed executed for fraudulent purpose—		
Fraud not effected—Estoppel—Arbitration	544	1897 to 1901
CERTIFICATE of adjustment of decree by decree-holder—Compromise		
of suit—Decree to be passed in accordance with—	256	1897 to 1901
— Succession—Grant of joint—under section 7, Succession Certificate Act	563	
CHAMPERTY, Application for leave to sue <i>in forma pauperis</i> —		
Interest in subject-matter of suit	272	1892 to 1896

C—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
CHIEF WIFE—Possession of concubine or lesser wife taken during lifetime and with the consent of—	153	1892 to 1896
— Family of—Lessor wife—Family of—Inheritance entitled to—	138	1897 to 1901
— Second wife entitled to share in inheritance with first—or when she has clearly the status of a wife—Buddhist Law ...	160	1901
CHILD—Adoption of—under Buddhist Law—when child may be called by parent and adoption cancelled.— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Adoption	1	1902-1903
— Guardianship of—and of child's property and ownership of such property upon second marriage of father subject to Buddhist law	645	1892 to 1896
— Illegitimate—appointment of guardian of—father's claim ...	413	1892 to 1896
— Illegitimate—father of—if not personally disqualified, may be entitled to the guardianship of the child	415	1892 to 1896
— <i>Kittima</i> —what is a—duties	22	1892 to 1896
CHILDREN Adopted—natural—shares of—Buddhist law—Inheritance	176	1892 to 1896
— Adoption of—by Mahomedans—guardianship of illegitimate child	415	1892 to 1896
CHILDREN AND ADOPTED CHILDREN—Laws relating to shares awardable to—under Buddhist law in partition of property ...	131	1897 to 1901
— Custody of—under Mahomedan law—The parties being Moguls or Persians—Mahomedan law applicable to the Shiah community	540	1892 to 1896
— Legitimate and illegitimate—Inheritance—Buddhist law ...	141	1892 to 1896
— Suit by—against their widowed mother for protection of joint family property	174	1892 to 1896
— Vested interest of—in parental property under Buddhist law ...	581	1892 to 1896
— Who voluntarily separate from their mother on her second marriage and perform no filial duties are excluded from inheritance ...	113	1897 to 1901
— of first wife and child of subsequent wife—rules for division of share of inheritance under Buddhist law—Inheritance ...	93	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

ix

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CHIN LAW—Inheritance among Chins—joint family property—		
Customs—Acquiescence—Binding effect of division of property	238	1892
when once made with assent of interested parties ...		to 1895

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT—4, 6o (2)—Suit for restitution of con-		
jugal rights under the Christian Marriage Law—Marriage		
under the Christian Marriage Law undissolved by death or		
divorce bar to subsequent marriage in any form ...	488	1897 to 1901

C—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

CHEQUE—No privity between the holder of a—as such and the banker on whom it is drawn—Construction of a hundi.—*See* Negotiable Instruments ... 5 1902-1903

CIVIL COURTS—A right of way as an easement is an interest in land within the meaning of section 53 (a), (ii), Land and Revenue Regulation, and the—are barred from entertaining a suit to establish such a right of way over State land.—*See* Land and Revenue Regulation ... I 1904 to 1906

— bound of its own motion to consider whether it has jurisdiction—Duty of Appellate Court to rectify error in appeal when question of jurisdiction has been overlooked ... 443 } 1897 to 1901
 — barred from trying suits as to ownership or possession of State land ... 207 }
 — has no jurisdiction in any matter which a Revenue officer is empowered under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation to dispose of—A suit will not lie in a—to execute the orders of a Revenue officer whether by restitution or otherwise.—*See* Civil Procedure ... 13 1902 to 1903

— In a suit to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of a—not established by Letters Patent the proper court fee is that prescribed by Schedule II, 17 (1) of the Court Fees Act.—*See* Civil Procedure ... 181 1910 to 1913

INDEX.

ixi

C—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL COURTS. Jurisdiction of—State land—Upper Burma (Land and Revenue Regulations, s. 53 (2), (ii) ...	209	1897
— to be guided by decisions of Revenue authorities in deciding whether land is State land ...	211	1901
— Proceedings and orders of Buddhist Ecclesiastical authorities—cannot be questioned in—so long as they do nothing contrary to law ...	59	1892 to 1896
— REGULATION, s. 3(1), 13—Suit for a declaratory decree or order where consequential relief was prayed for—Court-fee payable ...	355	1897 to 1901
— s. 4—Suit for restitution of conjugal rights under the Christian Marriage Law ...	488	1897 to 1901
— s. 14—Revision not ordinarily allowed where other remedy is available ...	311	1901
— s. 27—Advocates—Control and taxation of fees of— ...	203	
— should abstain from deciding points which fall within the sphere of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. See Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical	1	1902-1903

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1882—13 ; 1908—11. —A judgment-debtor applied under section 258, Civil Procedure Code, 1882, to have an adjustment out of Court recorded. The Court, after hearing the parties and enquiring into the facts, decided that the alleged adjustment was not proved. This order was confirmed in appeal. The judgment-debtor afterwards brought a regular suit to recover the money he alleged he had paid out of Court. <i>Held</i> —that the suit was barred by section 13, Civil Procedure Code, 1882	13	1907 to 1909.
— 13 (ii) (V).—In order to make section 13 applicable, it is not necessary that the matter of the subsequent suit should have been heard or have been fully decided by a competent Court in the former suit when the case is one to which Explanation II applies	46	1904 to 1906
— 13.—Orders in execution proceedings are governed by principles analogous to those of <i>res judicata</i> and are binding, if not appealed against, in subsequent proceedings in the same Court	1	1907 to 1909
— 13.—Suit for restitution of conjugal rights. The point of law should have been made a ground of attack or defence in the previous proceedings, and that its practical abandonment amounted to a substantial determination of the matter which could not afterwards be questioned in litigation between the same parties	242	1892 to 1896
— ss. 13, 43, 244.—Suit for value of trees standing on land may not be substantially in issue in a suit for ownership of land—Custom as regards standing crops and trees on land ...	213	1897 to 1901
— 13.—Where an adjudication between defendants is necessary to give appropriate relief to the plaintiff, there must be such an adjudication, and in such a case the adjudication will be <i>res judicata</i> between the defendants as well as between the plaintiff and the defendants. But for this effect to arise there must be a conflict of interest between the defendants <i>inter se</i> ...	5	1907 to 1909
— 15, 244.—A suit by a party to execution proceedings to have a Court sale set aside on the ground of fraud will lie when the decree has ceased to be capable of execution, and it is no longer open to the plaintiff to apply under section 244 to the Court executing the decree—where a Subdivisional Court having jurisdiction under section 10, Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, entertains, in contravention of section 15, Civil Procedure Code, a suit which should have been instituted in a Township Court; this is a mere irregularity which does not vitiate the proceedings—Limitation, II, 12, 91, 95, 178—Specific Relief—39	36	1904 to 1906
— s. 16.—Jurisdiction of Court—Return of plaint to be presented to the proper Court—Removal of attachment—Regular suit ...	216	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

lxiii

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, ss. 16, 19, read with section 43 operates as a bar to a suit in which a claim is made to immoveable property situate in a different district from that in which a previous suit has been brought on the same cause of action for immoveable property situated in the latter district	222	1897 to 1901
— ss. 2, 556, 558—Order under s. 556 dismissing an appeal for default not a decree under s. 2—Special procedure provided to be followed	206	1897 *to 1901
— Section 2—O. XXXIII, rr. 5 & 7.— <i>Held</i> , an order rejecting or refusing an application for permission to sue as a pauper is not a decree and no appeal lies. <i>The Secretary of State for India in Council v. Fillo</i> (1898) I.L.R., 21 All., 133, referred to. <i>Mi Mya v. Mi Gyi</i>	28	1910 to 1913
—9—Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical.—In a dispute between a Buddhist layman and a monk relating to land on which a monastery stands a Civil Court has jurisdiction to try the suit on its merits; and the proper basis for the decision of the suit should be the texts of the Vinaya as far as they can properly be applied. <i>Semle</i> —A monastery dedicated to an individual Buddhist monk does not become his absolute property and he can only claim exclusive rights over it for 12 years at most. <i>Held</i> —that a gift by a monk whether to a layman or to a monk of a monastery or of a site for a monastery whether it has been dedicated to him personally or not, is invalid. <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical	183	1910 to 1913
— 25—A Superior Court cannot make an order of transfer of a case unless the Court from which the transfer is sought to be made has jurisdiction to try it	28	1904 to 1906
— 31-32—Suit brought by parties without status to sue—No cause of action	244	1892 to 1896
— ss. 36, 96—Appearance of advocate of party equivalent to appearance of party himself	240	1897 to 1901
— 36-117-118—Duty of courts to frame issues and to allow a reasonable time to parties to procure legal advice and assistance and to take into consideration the circumstances under which alone such advice and assistance are obtainable in Upper Burma	245	1892 to 1896
— 42, 43—When under Buddhist law a suit has been brought for divorce without partition of property a subsequent suit for partition of the joint property is maintainable.— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Divorce	12	1902- 1903

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, 42, 43—Mesne profits, which can be claimed in a suit for immoveable property up to date of suit, but which were not so claimed, cannot be subsequently sued for in a subsequent suit because the cause of action is the same	I	1904 to 1906
— s. 43—Suit for partition of a portion of joint property cannot lie—the whole estate should be brought into division	220	1897 to 1901
— s. 43, read with sections 16 and 19 operates as a bar to a suit in which a claim is made to immoveable property situate in a different district from that in which a previous suit has been brought on the same cause of action for immoveable property situated in the latter district	222	
— 43, 211, 212, 244—Mesne profits for the period prior to institution which can be claimed in a suit for immoveable property, must be profits which the person in wrongful possession actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received during that period	50	
— § s. 47, O. XLIII— <i>Held</i> —that all orders that come under section 47, Civil Procedure Code, are not decrees but only those that are not appealable under O. XLIII. I.L.R., 19 Cal., 683. — 26 Cal., 539. <i>Maung Shwe Myat v. Maung Shwe Ban and 2 others</i>	139	1914 to 1916
— 47—Future mesne profits— <i>Res-judicata</i> —In a suit for immoveable property and mesne profits future mesne profits were claimed but were not granted— <i>Held</i> that notwithstanding that in the present code the penultimate paragraph of section 244 of the code of 1882 has been omitted the plaintiff was entitled to bring a fresh suit for mesne profits which had accrued due after the institution of the first suit. U.B.R., 1904-06., II, Civil Pro., 50. I.L.R., 22 All., 425. <i>Mi Sa U v. Nga Meik and one</i>	81	1914 to 1916
— 47, Schedule 1—O. XXI, r. 2.—No authority for—permitting a judgment-debtor in execution proceedings to prove in contra-vention of—an adjustment out of Court, if such adjustment has not been certified and he has not applied within the time allowed by Article 174, Schedule 1, Limitation Act, to have it certified— <i>See</i> Limitation	191	1910 to 1913
— s. 53—When plaint may and should be returned for amend-ment or amended	231	1897 to 1901
— 53—Suit for enjoinment—Claim as representative of deceased landlord—Rival claimants contending for possession of land—Disclosure of cause of action—Plaintiff entitled to choose own ground for fighting defendant—Return for amendment instead of rejection of plaint	251	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

lxv

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, 53, 283, 280, 281, 282, 492—Suit to establish right to property removal of attachment of which had been refused ...	255	1892 to 1896
— 54—Can be applied at any stage of a suit as the section contained no limitation as to time—Dismissal of a suit undervalued and understamped ...	253	
— 63, 73—Where A, the holder of a decree in the Township Court, attached and sold property in execution, and B, the holder of a decree in the Subdivisional Court against the same judgment-debtor, applied for execution before the proceeds of the sale were received by the Township Court, and the Township Court in contravention of section 63 distributed the proceeds though it had notice of the proceedings in the Subdivisional Court, and without giving a share to B,—Held—that B was entitled to recover in a regular suit the share which he would have received, on a proper rateable distribution, from the persons to whom it had been wrongly paid. 2 C.W.N., 126; I.L.B.R., 121; I.L.R. 23 All., 106; I.L.R. 12 Cal., 333; I.L.R. 29 Cal., 773. <i>Somasundram Chetty v. Allagappa Chetty</i> ...	53	1910 to 1913
— 80—No appeal lies from a decision on a preliminary issue in a suit where such decision does not determine any of the reliefs claimed in the plaint. <i>Nga Meik and one v. Nga Gyi</i> ...	1	1917 1st Cr.
— 64, 99A.—Erroneous order for withdrawal of suit on account of the defendant's address not being known ...	261	1892 to 1896
— ss. 103, 578, 591—Objection to re-opening a case not having been taken in the Original Court, the point cannot be raised in the Appellate Court ...	237	1897 to 1901
— 108—A Court re-opening a suit without making any enquiry or giving the opposite party the opportunity of opposing the application, acts illegally or with material irregularity within the meaning of section 622, Civil Procedure Code ...	42	1904 to 1906
— s. 108—Application to re-open a case disposed of at a hearing at which defendant did not appear, but his advocate put in an appearance and was present at the examination of witnesses—rightly rejected by Court of first instance ...	240	1897 to 1901
— s. 108— <i>Ex parte</i> order under s. 258, Civil Procedure Code—Governed by—Appeal lies ...	254	
— 108—Care must be taken to effect service on defendant personally, if possible, and to give him a reasonable time for appearing and defending the action if he wishes ...	262	1892 to 1896
— III—Set off and right to deduct distinguished— ...	244	1897 to 1901

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, 115— <i>Held</i> —that when a Civil Court takes action under section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the High Court cannot interfere under section 439 of that Code in revision, as the power of revision is expressly confined to the records of Criminal Courts; but the High Court can interfere in the exercise of its Civil Jurisdiction under the provisions of section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure. U.B.R., 1907—69, I, CrI. Pro. I. L.B.R., Vol. IV, 339. I.L.R., 40 Cal., 477. <i>Nga San Chein v. Sookaram and one</i>	83	1914 to 1916
— 115—Where an application of a decree-holder to forfeit the security bond of a Surety of a judgment-debtor, who, having been released in order to enable him to apply to be adjudged insolvent had failed to do so on the grounds of illness was refused— <i>Held</i> —that the remedy of the decree-holder against the order of the Lower Court lay in an appeal and not in an application for revision under section 115, Civil Procedure Code. I.L.R., 15 All., 183. <i>Nga Kye v. Nga Kywe and one</i>	163	1914 to 1916
— 146, 542—At the first hearing of the suit—Framing of issues—new ground of objection in appeal	265	1892 to 1896
— 151.—O. XXXIII, r. 7—Where the Lower Court dismissed an application for permission to sue as a pauper on the ground that the applicant had co-heirs with means who had not sued and might come in as defendants in an administration suit, and that these circumstances disclosed an abuse of process of the Court,— <i>Held</i> —that no such abuse was disclosed and that the Lower Court was bound to decide under O. XXXIII, r. 7, on the grounds specified in r. 5. <i>Mi Hla Min v. Mi Ket and 8 others</i>	26	1910 to 1913
— s. 199—Judgment written by a Judge after making over charge of his office not invalid	246	1897 to 1901
— 230—ARTICLE 179, SCHEDULE II, LIMITATION ACT—Ordering execution of decree more than three years from date of last application of execution, an illegality within the meaning of section 622— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	26	1904 to 1906
— 230, 235, 245—A Civil Court may send a decree simultaneously to two other Courts for execution and issue process in execution itself without waiting for the reports of the other Courts—Execution may not be ordered on an application which does not comply with the provisions of section 235, Civil Procedure Code— <i>See</i> Execution of decree	1	
— s. 231—Application by joint decree-holder—Exercise of judicial discretion by Courts in dealing with application under—	247	

INDEX.

lxvii

C—contd.

PAGE YEAR

CIVIL PROCEDURE, s. 244.—Decree—Execution—Question to be decided by Court executing decree ...	249	
— s. 257A—the provisions of—apply only as between parties to the suit and decree ...	252	1897 to 1901
— s. 258.—Appeal against <i>ex-parte</i> order under— ...	254	
— ss. 258, 375.—Certificate of adjustment of decree by decree-holder—Compromise of suit—Decree to be passed in accordance with— ...	256	
— 258 (1882)—A judgment-debtor applied under—to have an adjustment out of Court recorded. The Court, after hearing the parties and enquiring into the facts, decided that the alleged adjustment was not proved. This order was not confirmed in appeal. The judgment-debtor afterwards brought a regular suit to recover the money he alleged he had paid out of Court. <i>Held</i> —that the suit was barred by section 13, Civil Procedure Code, 1882— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	31	1907 to 1909
— ss. 266, 274—Property under mortgage with possession—not liable to be attached—Right to redeem liable to attachment ...	261	
— s. 266.—Right of use and occupancy in State land not liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree—Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, s. 25 ...	258	1897 to 1901
— ss. 278, 283—Investigation of claim to property attached in execution of decree—Points for enquiry—Duty of investigating court ...	262	
— ss. 278, 283—Property wrongfully seized in execution of decree—Special procedure laid down in section 278 intended to provide a speedy and summary remedy and not to deprive a claimant of his remedy by way of suit ...	267	1897 to 1901
— ss. 278, 280, 281, 282, 283—Suit for declaratory decree—Where consequential relief was prayed for—Court-fee payable ...	355	
— 278, 283—When a claimant under section 278, or plaintiff in a suit under section 283 proves possession, section 110, Evidence Act, applies and he is entitled to succeed unless the other party proves that he is not the owner or that he holds in trust for the judgment-debtor—Burden of proof—Fraud ...	8	1904 to 1906
— 280, 281, 282—In a suit under section 283, Civil Procedure Code, the burden of proof is not affected by the summary order under— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	16	
— 283, 561—A deed of conveyance of property to one creditor with the object of defeating another creditor is not void provided that it is <i>bona fide</i> , i.e., if it is not a mere cloak for retaining a benefit to the grant or—A civil appeal should ordinarily be fixed for hearing so as to allow at least an interval of a month between the date of serving the notice and the date of hearing the appeal ...	15	1902 to 1903
— 295—A decree-holder who attaches and sells moveable property of his judgment-debtor, on which a third party has a lien is liable to that third party for the loss that he sustains by having his lien destroyed or impaired ...	9	
— 283—A suit will lie to recover costs incurred in unsuccessfully objecting to attachment of property in execution of decree, when the attachment was wrongful, and it is not necessary for the plaintiff to prove that the defendant acted maliciously or without probable cause in making the attachment or resisting the application to have the attachment removed ...	18	1904 to 1906

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, 283—A suit will lie to recover costs incurred in unsuccessfully objecting to attachment of property in execution of decree when it is shown in a suit under—that the defendant had no colourable justification for attaching the property nor for defending the application for removal of attachment ...	4	1904 to 1906
— 283—A Township Court has jurisdiction to try a suit brought under—to assert the same right which a Subdivisional Court had disallowed under section 281—In such a suit the jurisdiction of the Court is determined by the amount in dispute and not by the amount of the decree in execution of which the property had been attached ...	19	1902 to 1903
— 283—In a suit under—the burden of proof is not affected by the summary order under section 280, 281 or 282 ...	16	1904 to 1906
— s. 283—Proof—Burden of—Possession—Judgment-debtor—Judgment-creditor—Attached property ...	270	1897 to 1901
— s. 283—Suit instituted under—to establish a right to immoveable property must be brought in the Court within the local limits of which the land is situate in accordance with s. 16 (d) ...	216	
— 295—A suit under—is not a suit to set aside an order—and Article 13, Schedule II, of the Limitation Act is inapplicable to such a suit—See Limitation ...	1	1904 to 1906
— 295—An order as to priority of mortgages in execution of mortgage decrees for sale is an order in execution and an order under— ...	14	1897 to 1901
— s. 295—Execution sale—Proceeds of—Parties claiming interest in—should be given an opportunity of being heard and of establishing their claims to participate in the distribution ...	274	
— s. 295—Mortgagee who has not obtained a decree in his mortgage has no right to obtain by an order in execution proceedings or by miscellaneous application, payment of his debt out of the sale proceeds of the property under mortgage when sold in execution of a decree ...	276	
— 311—Holding an execution sale at an earlier hour than that specified in the proclamation of sale is a material irregularity to be corrected in accordance with—and not an illegality rendering the sale void ...	9	1907 to 1909
— 336, 253—Liability of person executing a security bond on behalf of a judgment-debtor absconding after applying to be declared an insolvent ...	269	1892 to 1896
— s. 337A—The judgment-debtor is the party who has to show the Court his right to exemption from the provisions of Law which the judgment-creditor has put in force against him ...	279	1897 to 1902
— s. 373—Withdrawal of suit—Reference to arbitrators which proved infructuous—not a bar to institution of a fresh suit on the same cause of action—Mortgage—Redemption of— ...	286	

INDEX.

lxix

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, s. 341—Judgment-debtor arrested and released immediately without being imprisoned may be re-arrested—s. 341 inapplicable	281	
— ss. 345, 350, 351—Application by judgment-debtor to be declared insolvent—Burden of proof on judgment-debtor	282	1897 to 1901
— s. 373—Withdrawal of suit with the consent of defendant—Reference to arbitrator which proved infructuous—not a bar to institution of fresh suit on the same cause of action	284	
— 407—Application for leave to sue <i>in forma pauperis</i> —An agreement with an advocate making payment of fees contingent on the success of the proposed suit comes within the meaning of clause (d)—Champerty	272	1892 to 1896
— 463—If a person be admitted or found to be of unsound mind, although he has not been adjudged to be so under Act XXXV of 1858 or any other law for the time being in force, he should, if a plaintiff, be allowed to sue through his next friend and the Court should appoint a guardian <i>ad litem</i> where he is the defendant	30	1904 to 1906
— 483—Held—that section 648, Civil Procedure Code, does not extend the operation of—to property outside the jurisdiction of the Court—See Civil Procedure	13	1907 to 1909
— 483, 485—Procedure under these sections to be followed before an order for attachment of property before judgment issues	274	1892 to 1896
— 503—The appointment of a receiver is a step which should not be taken without special reasons, particularly in the case of a <i>bona fide</i> possessor with legal title. Parties who have acquiesced in property being enjoyed against their own alleged rights cannot obtain this form of relief	17	1907 to 1909
— s. 516—Arbitration-award—Omission to give notice as required by—constitutes a material irregularity—If award has to be remitted notice should be issued under s. 516 when the award in its final shape is filed in Court	24	1897 to 1901
— 520, 521—In deciding whether an award of compensation in a seduction case should be enforced or not, the Courts have only to look to the provisions of—and determine whether any of the grounds mentioned or referred to in those sections is shown against the award. The fact that the subject-matter of an award is not such that could be a cause of action in a Civil suit, is not necessarily an objection to the legality of the award	19	1907 to 1909
— 521—In a case where a Court has ordered an award to be filed under section 525, Civil Procedure Code—Held—that an appeal impugning the award on grounds falling under—does not lie—See Civil Procedure	40	1904 to 1906

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, s. 522—Appeal against a decree under—Award— Arbitration—Reference to—	290	1897 to 1901
— 525, 526—Arbitration without the intervention of the Court— Appeal—In a case where an award has been ordered to be filed in Court under section 526, the Court having disallowed an objection as to the validity of the submission, no appeal lies except on the grounds specified in section 522— ...	52	1904 to 1906
— 525—In a case where a Court has ordered an award to be filed under— <i>Held</i> —that an appeal impugning the award on grounds falling under section 525, Civil Procedure Code, does not lie	40	
— s. 525—Power of Court on application to file an award—Court has no power to modify or correct an award—Appeal against order refusing to file an award	297	1897 to 1901
— s. 525—Suit for specific performance of an award—Evidence— s. 115—Estoppel	293	
— 526—Arbitration—Award—Filing of award in Court signed by the majority and not by all the arbitrators	276	1892 to 1896
— s. 539—Appointment of trustees by any body or authority— Burden of proof of a trust	301	1897 to 1901
— 549—After an appeal has been rejected under—the applicant may apply to have it restored on furnishing the required security— <i>See</i> Limitation	5	1907 to 1909
— 549—Security for payment of costs incurred in Court of First Instance as well as in Appellate Court when ordered to be given, should be ordered with great caution and the careful exercise of discretion	279	1892 to 1896
— 551—In section 12 of the Limitation Act, the “time requisite for obtaining a copy” does not commence until the appellant does something to obtain the copy—Delay in signing a decree cannot be brought in to benefit a person who has not made any application to obtain a copy	24	1904 to 1906
— s. 556—Order under—dismissing an appeal for default— not a decree under s. 2	206	1897 to 1901
— 558—Where an appeal was dismissed for default, and the appellant applied to have the appeal re-opened on the ground that he was misled by his advocate who had misunderstood the date fixed for the hearing,— <i>Held</i> —that a fair opportunity must be given to the appellant to prove that he had sufficient cause for his non-appearance, and the explanation, if made out, would be a reasonable one, and the appellant would be entitled under—to have the appeal re-opened— <i>See</i> Limitation	1	1907 to 1909

INDEX.

lxxi

C—contd.

PAGE YEAR

CIVIL PROCEDURE, s. 561—Cross-appeal—Filing of memorandum of objection ...	306	} 1897 to 1901
— ss. 562, 566—Suit decided on merits cannot be remanded for a fresh decision under s. 562—s. 566 applicable ...	307	
— s. 568—Evidence—Additional—Production of—in Appellate Court ...	309	
— 574—The judgment of the Appellate Court should show on the face of it that the points in dispute were clearly before the mind of the Judge, and that he exercised his own discrimination in deciding them ...	34	* 1904 to 1906
— 578—An Appellate Court should not reverse the decision of the Court of First Instance on a technical point not affecting the merits of the case ...	282	1892 to 1896
— s. 591—Arbitration—Reference to—Award—Appeal ...	310	1897 to 1901
— 622—A Court re-opening a suit without making an enquiry or giving the opposite party the opportunity of opposing the application, acts illegally or with material irregularity within the meaning of—See Civil Procedure ...	42	} 1904 to 1906
— 622—Section 230, Civil Procedure Code, Article 179, Schedule II, Limitation Act,—Ordering execution of decree more than three years from date of last application for execution an illegality within the meaning of— ...	26	
— s. 622—Revision not ordinarily allowed where other remedy is available—Civil Courts Regulations, s. 14 ...	311	1897 to 1901
— 623—A review of judgment cannot be admitted for the purpose of re-arguing a case on previous material—Error of law can be a good ground for review only where the law is definite and capable of distinct ascertainment ...	3	1902 to 1903
— 623—Application for review of judgment on the ground of non-production of certain evidence in the Court of First Instance, Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, section 85 ...	284	} 1892 to 1896
— 623—Conditions necessary on the entertainment of an application for review of judgment ...	287	
— 648—Held—that section 648 does not extend the operation of section 483 to property outside the jurisdiction of the Court ...	13	} 1907 to 1909
— O. II—1, 2—Where plaintiff sued for a share of produce of land alleging that he was a co-heir, and the land undivided family property, and defendant denied these allegations,—Held—that the suit was one for partial partition and, as such, was not maintainable on the principle laid down in <i>Mi Mya v. Mi Mye</i> (U.B.R., 1897—OI, II, page 229) ...	21	

C—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL PROCEDURE, O. VII—10—Held —that a High Court by directing under section 22, Civil Procedure Code, that a suit shall proceed in a Court in another jurisdiction and not in the Court in its own jurisdiction in which it has been instituted, in effect stays further proceedings in the latter Court and makes the Court incompetent to proceed with the case, and hence the only course open to it is to return the plaint to the plaintiff for presentation in the proper Court ...	25	1907 to 1909
— O. VIII, r. 2—Although a case must be decided on the pleadings and not what transpires in the case, yet to non-suit a person because there is not sufficient legal advice to draw up the pleadings as fully and carefully as they might be, would obviously involve great hardship on litigants, and hence where a Court of First Instance framed only one issue on the pleadings but that issue was of such a broad nature as to cover not only the question referred to in the pleadings but also another question which had been indirectly raised.— <i>Held</i> , that there was nothing illegal in the Appellate Court taking into consideration, when deciding the case, the question which was indirectly raised though not specifically referred to in the pleadings. <i>Christensen v. Suthi</i> , 5 L.B.R., 76. <i>Mi Than v. Mi Pwa Hlaing</i> , C.A. No. 123 of 1908 (unpublished). <i>Mi Pwa Se v. Mi Tin Nyo</i> , U.B.R., 1902-03, 11 B.L., Gift, 1. <i>Nga Myat Thin v. Nga Mye and one</i> , U.B.R., 1907-09, Execution—Signing, 1. <i>Mylapore Iyasawmy Vyapoory Moodliar v. Yeo Kay and others</i> , 1 L.R. 14 Cal., 801. <i>U Thondaya v. Nga Ni and 17 others</i> ...	141	1910 to 1913
— O. IX, r. 13— <i>Held</i> —that a suit will lie to set aside an <i>ex parte</i> fraudulent decree although no endeavour had been made to get the decree set aside and the suit revived under— Civil Revision No. 28 of 1914 (Unpublished). 1 L.R., 21 Cal., 437 and 605. — 24 Cal., 546. — 11 Bom., 6. — 38 Mad., 203. 16 C.W.N., 1002. <i>Nga Yein and one v. Nga So</i> ...	106	1914 to 1916
— O. IX, rr. 9, 13; O. XLI, r. 19—Principles by which Courts should be guided in dealing with applications under these rules ...	27	1907 to 1909
— O. XXI, r. 7, section 47— <i>Held</i> —that under O. XXI, r. 7, a Court to which a decree is sent for execution has no power to question the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree. An order refusing to execute a decree is a decree within the meaning of section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure and an appeal from such an order lies. 1 L.R., 28 Bom., 378. — 28 Bom., 194.		

INDEX.

INDEX

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
<i>I.L.R.</i> , 38 Cal., 639 at page 668.		
1 <i>U.B.R.</i> , 1910—13, 82. <i>Ma Me v. Maung Aung Min</i> ...	119	1914 to 1916
CIVIL PROCEDURE , O. XXI, rr. 60, 61— <i>Held</i> ,—that though a Judge may refuse to make an investigation under O. XXI, r. 58, if he is of opinion that the application has been designedly delayed, he cannot dismiss an application on that ground once he has made an investigation but is bound to pass an order under r. 60 or r. 61.		
<i>Nga San Balu and another v. Mi Thaik and another</i> ...	136	1914 to 1916
— XXI, r. 63—Court Fees—Schedule II—Article 17 (1)—Evidence—33, 145.—In a suit to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of a Civil Court not established by Letters Patent the proper court-fee is that prescribed by sub-section (1) of Article 17 of Schedule II of the Court Fees Act. Such a suit should be decided on the evidence tendered and taken in the regular suit and not upon any evidence taken in the Summary Case.		
<i>R. M. L. M. Subramaniam Chetty v. Maung Maung Pe</i> , <i>U.B.R.</i> , 1897—01, II, 355.		
<i>Phul Kumari v. Ghamshyam Misr</i> , <i>I.L.R.</i> , 35 Cal., 202, ...		
<i>Nga Seik v. Nga Pu</i> ...	181	1912 to 1913
— O. XXII—An amendment that would deprive a party of the defence of limitation should not be allowed— <i>See</i> Limitation	175	
— O. XXXVIII, r. 5—Attachment before judgment— <i>Held</i> —that a Court has not power to attach before judgment property situate outside the local limits of its jurisdiction and that the Code of 1908 has effected no change in the law in this respect.		
<i>Kin Kin v. Nga Kyan We and two others</i> , <i>U.B.R.</i> , 1907—09, II, Civil Procedure Code, 13.		
<i>Haji Fiva Nur Mahomed v. Abubakar Ibrahim Memam</i> , 8, Bom., H.C.R., O.C.J., 29.		
<i>Bhai Khan v. Des Raj</i> ...	167	
— O. XLI, r. 22— <i>Held</i> —that a Respondent in an appeal is not ordinarily entitled to urge cross-objections except against the Appellant.		
<i>I.L.R.</i> , 23 All., 93; <i>I.L.R.</i> , 37 Bom., 511; <i>I.L.R.</i> , 26 Cal., 114; <i>I.L.R.</i> , 30 Cal., 655; 15 <i>W.R.</i> 26; 16 <i>C.W.N.</i> , 612.		
<i>Nga Tin and one v. Nga Saw</i> ...	58	
— O. XLI, rr. 22, 33— <i>Held</i> —that where a party appeals against that portion of the decree in respect of which he has been unsuccessful, the Court is not ordinarily entitled, without any formal cross-objection by the other side, to set aside so much of the decree as has been in favour of the appellant.		1914 to 1916
<i>I.L.R.</i> , 34 All., 32.		
<i>Maung Chit Pu and one v. Maung Pyaung and three others</i> ...	144	
— O. LXI, r. 31— <i>Held</i> —that the provisions of O. LXI, r. 31, C.P.C., were not applicable in their entirety to an appeal dismissed under O. LXI, r. 11, but that the Judge of the Appellate Court should at least show that he understood the case and had considered the grounds of appeal and that in cases involving a decision of a question of fact he should read the record and write a full judgment.		

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
I.L.R., 25 Cal., 97.		
— 30 All., 319.		
— 36 Bom., 116.		
— 37 Bom., 610.		
13 C.W.N., 1631.		
<i>Nga San Baw and five others v. Nga Lu E and one</i> ..	92	
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, O. XLVII, r. 4 (2) (b) <i>Pointed out</i> —that the provisions of O. XLVII, r. 4 (2) (b) are imperative and that a review of judgment on the ground of discovery of new matter or evidence cannot be granted without strict proof that such new matter or evidence was not within the knowledge of the party applying or could not be adduced by him at the trial.		1914 to 1916
<i>Nga Tet Pyo and two others v. Ma Ngwe Ka and six others</i> ..	126	
— Schedule I, O. XXI, rr. 58—63—Where land in possession of the judgment-debtor was attached and the Subdivisional Court refused to entertain a claim by a person who alleged that he was the owner and mortgagor and that the judgment-debtor was only a mortgagee in possession— <i>Held</i> —that the Court was bound to investigate the claim, and if satisfied of its truth to remove the attachment to the extent of the claimant's interest, and that it acted illegally or with material irregularity in refusing to entertain the application.		
<i>Monmohini Dasi v. Radha Kristo Das</i> , I.L.R., 29 Cal., 543.		
<i>Hamid Bakht Mojundar v. Bakhtiyar Chand Maho</i> , I.L.R., 14 Cal., 617.		
<i>Sheoraj Nandan Singh v. Gopal Suran Narayan Singh</i> , I.L.R., 18 Cal., 290.		
<i>Kumarappa Chetty v. Nga Pyi</i> , U.B.R., 1904—06, II Civil Pro. 18.		
<i>Lal Das v. Jamal Ali</i> , 9 W.R., 187.		
<i>Jogendranath Malik v. Ram Narayan</i> , 9 W.R., 488.		
<i>Kalyan Das v. Sheo Nandan Parshed Singh</i> , 18 W.R., 65.		
<i>Nga Kye v. Po Min</i> , U.B.R., 1904—06, II, Sub-mortgage, 1.		
<i>Nga Tok v. Subramonian Chetty</i> ..	75	1910 to 1913
— 647—Provisions of the—should be followed as far as may be in proceedings under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	407	1892 to 1896
— 11.—In Revenue proceedings of a judicial nature a Revenue officer has inherent power to execute his own orders. A Civil Court has no jurisdiction in any matter which a Revenue officer is empowered under the Regulation to dispose of—section 53 (1), Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation. A suit will not lie in a Civil Court to execute the orders of a Revenue officer, whether by restitution or otherwise ...	13	1902 to 1903.
— 11.—suit for rent of State land not cognizable by the Civil Courts.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...		
— s. 11.—Jurisdiction of suit for redemption of mortgage of State land—Barred by Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, s. 53 (2) (ii)—Possession ...	207	1897 to 1901
— s. 11.—Civil Courts—Jurisdiction of—State land—Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, s. 53 (2) (ii) ...	203	
— s. 11.—Civil Courts to be guided by decisions of Revenue authorities in deciding questions whether land is State land ...	211	
— 11, 15, 17 & 57. Return of plaint for presentation at proper court—cause of action ...	338	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

[xxv]

C—contd.

PAGE YEAR

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, II, 47.—Where the lower appellate court summarily dismissed a suit decreed by the court of First Instance on the ground that it was barred by section 47, and that the plaintiff had set up a new case in an amended plaint.—*Held*—the order was bad as it was not shown that the new plaint was inconsistent with the original case or that on any ground the suit ought to be dismissed.

Nga Kye v. Mi E Me, U.B.R., 1897–1901, II 249.

Fakruddin Mahomed Ahsan v. Official Trustees of Bengal, I.L.R., X Cal., 538.

Nga Sa Gyi v. Ye Ban, U.B.R., 1904–06, II Civil Pro., 36.

Manekbai v. Virchand, IX Bom., L.R., 1020.

Nga Po Tun v. Mi Thet Pon

66 1910
to
1913

C—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
CIVIL SURGEON—Claim by a—an officer of the I.M.S. for two professional visits to the wife of a Government servant where no agreement had been come to as to fees— <i>See</i> Contract ...	19	1914 to 1916
CLAIM.—As representative of deceased landlord—Suit for ejectment	251	
— for half joint property—and suit for a divorce under Buddhist Law ...	48	
— of wife to inherit the property of her deceased husband to whom she was unfaithful ...	116	
— to estate of deceased by widow and by grand-children descended from former wives who had been divorced or separated from—	110	1892 to
— to land alleged to be mortgaged—Burden of proof ...	565	1896
— to land alleged to be ancestral—Family compact—estoppel ...	390	
— to share of family estate—Effect of land passing from one branch of family to another—Burden of proof—Limitation ...	518	
— to share of inheritance before death of both parents—waiver of interest in portion of estate of surviving parent ...	138	
CO-HEIRS—Buddhist—rights of—to contract between themselves irrespective of the rules of Buddhist Law ...	102	1892 to 1896
— cannot sue administrator for partition of the estate of an intestate— <i>See</i> Probate and Administration ...	1	1902 to 1903

INDEX.

lxxvii

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
Co-HEIRS.—Claim to share of ancestral property by—against other— possession for upwards of twelve years—Limitation ...	437	
— Conflicting claims of alleged—Evidence of separate possession by one branch of family—Effect of mortgage by that branch ...	558	1897 to
— Joint family property—Separate holding by one branch— adverse possession—Limitation ...	444	1896
— or co-mortgagor who redeems ordinarily steps into the shoes of the original mortgagee and the 60 years of limitation run from the date of the original mortgage or from the date of the accrual of the right to redeem ...	490	
— Pre-emption before sale of a mortgage applies against outsider only and not against a— ...	511	1897 to 1901
— Redemption by—claiming in individual right joint family property, portion of which was under mortgage—Time from which period of limitation begins to run ...	500	1892 to 1895
— Redemption by—Mortgage—Question whether mortgage is extinguished or merely transferred—Period of limitation ...	473	1897 to 1901
— Transfer of land by head of joint-family binding on—estoppel ...	383	1892 to 1895
— When one—mortgages undivided ancestral property a suit by another—to compel partition of the mortgage money is, in the absence of any agreement for partition, not maintainable—See Mortgage ...	171	1910 to 1913
— Claim to share of land on ground of—Burden of proof of fact and date of mortgage on the party alleging it, and also of redemption being in interest of others than the person making it ...	487	1892 to 1895

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
COLLATERAL SUCCESSION —In the case of—the general principle of the nearer relatives excluding the more remote takes full effect and so long as there is a surviving brother he excludes the children of a previously deceased brother— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law		
—Inheritance	5	1904 to 1906

COLLUSIVE —Divorce to avoid attachment of property	41	1892 to 1896
---	----	--------------

INDEX.

lxxix

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
COMPENSATION—A stipulation in a bond for payment of interest at an enhanced rate (120 per cent. per annum) from date of execution, in case of failure to pay principal and interest at 60 per cent. per annum within a time specified, is by way of penalty within section 74, Contract Act; and interest at the same instead of at the enhanced rate is reasonable. <i>See</i> Contract ...	17	1907 to 1909
— A suit for—for maliciously causing a search for stolen property to be made by the Police in the plaintiff's house, is not a suit for compensation for injury within (Schedule II), Article 35, and is not excluded from the cognizance of a Small Cause Court. <i>See</i> Provincial Small Cause Courts ...	40	1910 to 1913
— Claim to—for improvements before allowing redemption in absence of express condition to that effect in mortgage deed	548	1892 to 1896
— IN SEDUCTION CASES.—In deciding whether an award of compensation in a seduction case should be enforced or not, the Courts have only to look to the provisions of sections 520 and 521, Code of Civil Procedure, and determine whether any of the grounds mentioned or referred to in those sections is shown against the award. The fact that the subject-matter of an award is not such that it could be a cause of action in a Civil suit is not necessarily an objection to the legality of the award. <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	19	1907 to 1909
— Principles on which—should be assessed under section 74, Contract Act ...	333	1897 to 1901
— Reasonable—permissible for breach of contract ...	290	1892 to 1896
— that may be claimed for a breach of a contract. Section 74, Contract Act ...	291	1892 to 1896

lxxx

INDEX.

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
COMPOSITION of non-compoundable offence—Contract for—void,	313	1897 to 1901

COMPROMISE OF SUIT—Certificate of adjustment of decree by decree- holder—Decree to be passed in accordance with—	... 256	1897 to 1901
---	---------	--------------------

COMPUTATION of period of limitation under section 12 of the Limita- tion Act 456	1892 to 1896
---	------------	--------------------

INDEX.

lxxxii

C—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
CO-MORTGAGOR OR CO-HEIR—Who redeems ordinarily steps into the shoes of the mortgagee and the 60 years of limitation run from the date of the original mortgage or from the date of the accrual of the right to redeem	490	1892 to 1896
CONCUBINE—Distinction between wife and— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Inheritance	42	1910 to 1913
—Slave—Son of—Son of head wife, son and daughter of second regular wife—Suit for partition between—Shares to which entitled	176	1897 to 1901
CONCUBINE OR LESSER WIFE—Position of—living along with head wife and of child of such concubine living with father. Effect of subsequent regular marriage after death of head wife on position of offspring of—	145	1892 to
CONCUBINE taken during lifetime and with the consent of the chief wife. Position of—	153	1896

C—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

CONJUGAL RIGHTS—Restitution of—ill-treatment and desertion a valid plea of justification under Buddhist Law. <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Marriage	...	...	...	...	5	1904 to 1906
— Suit for restitution of—Marriage under the Christian Law	...	488				
— Suit for restitution of—Divorce by mutual consent—Question for decision	...	37				1897 to 1901
— Suit for restitution of—against a Buddhist girl under the age of 18	...	200				
— Suit for restitution of—Second suit on fresh demand— <i>Res judicata</i>	...	242				1892 to 1896
CONSENT of parties cannot confer jurisdiction where it does not exist		447				
— of both parties necessary to a valid marriage under Buddhist Law	...	197				
CONSIDERATION—Non-payment of—may be proved notwithstanding recital in deed—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate a contract	...	400				1897 to 1901
— What amounts to a promise made for the benefit of the principal debtor	...	335				
CONSTRUCTION—OF A HUNDI. <i>See</i> Negotiable Instruments	...	5				1902 to 1903
— of Contract Waiver—penalty—compensation	...	291				
— of the words “time requisite for obtaining copy of the decree appealed against.” Limitation Act, sections 5, 12	...	456				1892 to 1896

INDEX.

lxxxiii

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CONSTRUCTION OF ENACTMENT WHICH HAS PREVAILED FOR SEVERAL YEARS—Presumption in favour of that construction arises—No other construction unfavourable to suitor should afterwards be put upon the enactment except for some very cogent reason. <i>See</i> Court-fees	I	1902-03
CONTRACT—A lien over money lent may be created by deposit of a non-negotiable document which is evidence of the loan—Such a transaction is not necessarily contrary to public policy ...	I	1904 to 1906
— ante-nuptial contracts—to be proved by clear evidence that marriage was the consideration of the promise—not the usual incidents of a Buddhist Marriage. <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Marriage	I	1902-03
— Any fact may be proved which would invalidate a— ...	400	1897 to 1903
— A partition by a <i>Ywagaung</i> is not necessarily an award, and therefore still less a—Application of Article 95, Limitation Act ...	478	1892 to 1896
— Award—a part of—agreement to refer to arbitration a— ...	15	
— Breach of—reasonable compensation for—permissible ...	290	
— between the parties to a suit—not reduced to the form of a document—admissibility of oral evidence ...	354	
— OF GUARANTEE.—Construction of document containing—Alteration with implied assent of obligee—Construction controlled by final expression of obligation written by obligee himself in his own language	385	1897 to 1901
— <i>Held</i> —that a suit for an amount due on a bond is not a suit for the specific performance of a—as contemplated in Article 15 of the 2nd Schedule of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act. <i>See</i> Provincial Small Cause Courts	3	1907 to 1909

C—contd.

PAGE YEAR

CONTRACT OF INDEMNITY—Time when the plaintiff is actually damnified	308	} 1892 to 1896
— OF MORTGAGE—necessity of proving established and acknow- ledged customs controlling—accordingly—Madras mortgages	548	
— Specific performance of any—may in the discretion of the Court be enforced when the Act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its non-performance would not afford adequate relief—Contract to transfer immoveable pro- perty—Presumption that it cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money	539	1897 to 1901
— Where a mortgagee's right to sue for his money is a right arising from a—between the parties, Article 115 or 116, Limita- tion Act, apply, but when it is an equitable and not a con- tractual right the article which applies is 120. <i>See</i> Limitation	164	1910 to 1913
— sections 2, 10, 11—A female minor cannot sue for compensation under the Contract Act for the breach of a promise of marriage made to her. But where the circumstances entitle her to com- pensation under the Buddhist Law, she can succeed independ- ently of contract	5	1907 to 1909
— section 9—Implied Contracts—Claim by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the I.M.S., for two professional visits to the wife of a Government servant at Rs. 16 a visit where no agreement had been come to as to fees— <i>Held</i> —that it was for the Court to decide whether the claim was reasonable and that it was reasonable. <i>Rawlins v. Daniel</i> , 2 Agra, 56. <i>Captain H. Lack, I.M.S., v. P. Gallagher</i>	19	1914 to 1916
— section 11—Application of—to a suit for restoration of conjugal rights against a Buddhist girl under the age of 18	200	1892 to 1896
— sections 11, 23—Contract made with a minor is not void, but is merely voidable at the option of the minor—Contracts for the composition of non-compoundable offences are void	313	} 1897 to 1901
— sections 16 (3), 19A—Undue influence—Unconscionable con- tract—Power of Court to deal with—	315	
— sections 20—65— <i>Held</i> —that where defendant sold and plaintiff bought land as a house-site in the belief that it was <i>bobabaing</i> , and it afterwards turned out that the land was State, the parties were under a mistake of fact within section 20 of the Contract Act and the plaintiff was entitled to recover the purchase- money under section 65. <i>See</i> Evidence	1	1907 to 1909

INDEX.

lxxxv

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CONTRACT, section 23— An agreement by which a village headman transfers his official duties to another person who in consideration of performing them is to obtain a proportion of the commission, is one of which the consideration and object are unlawful and opposed to public policy, and which should not be enforced by a Court of Justice	6	1902-03
— section 23—A promise to pay a sum of money on demand to a specified person or order or bearer (<i>sic</i>) is in contravention of section 24 of the Paper Currency Act, III of 1905, and the agreement is therefore void under— <i>See</i> Paper Currency Act	13	1914 to 1916
— section 23—Money lent for the purpose of unlawful gaming cannot be recovered	322	} 1897 to 1901
— sections 23, 65—Money paid under illegal contract not recoverable because the illegal contract was not carried out ...	326	
— section 23—Suit on a bond executed, the consideration being unlawful—Bond void and suit not enforceable	8	} 1902 to 1903
— sections 23, 257—Secret agreement between two partners that implies civil injury to a third partner is an agreement with an unlawful object and is void	4	
— section 23—The consideration of an agreement whereby one person engages for a sum of money not to outbid another at a public auction of an opium license is unlawful within the meaning of—and the agreement itself void	317	1897 to 1901
— section 25—Where a gift is not a question of inheritance, succession, religious institution or usage, it is governed by the Contract Act. <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Gift	1	1907 to 1909
— sections 26, 57—When a Burmese Buddhist husband undertook to pay damages to his wife, if he took a lesser wife and if he failed to live in her house, work and support her— <i>Held</i> —that as the contract consisted of two distinct promises for one and the same lawful consideration, though the first promise, <i>viz.</i> , not to take a lesser wife, may have been illegal as being in contravention of section 26 of the Contract Act, yet the second promise, <i>viz.</i> , to live in the wife's house, work and support her, was a good and lawful promise to which section 57 of the Contract Act applied and was accordingly enforceable. <i>Nga Ba v. Mi Ok</i> , U.B.R., 1902-03, 11 B.L. Mar., 1. <i>Mi San Shwe v. Po Thaik</i> , 8 B.L.R., 24. <i>Must Panu Bibi v. Maulavi Faiz Baksh</i> , XXIII W.R., 66. <i>Nga Po Gyi and one v. Mi On</i>	108	1910 to 1913
— section 30—In a suit to recover money which the plaintiff has deposited with a stake-holder the "paying over" which would bar the suit means paying over upon the event of the wager—where in such a suit the plaintiff does not repudiate the wager but claims not only his original stakes but the whole winnings, he can get nothing	3	1904 to 1906

C—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
CONTRACT, section 30—Money entrusted to a stake-holder to abide the result of a wager may be recovered if demanded before it is paid away	329	1897 to 1901
— sections 43, 44—Joint promisors—Liability of—to joint-promisor although the creditor's claim as against them was barred by limitation	331	
— section 45—Applicable to a suit by a Buddhist husband for himself and as sole representative of his deceased wife ...	204	1892 to 1896
— section 53—Money lent for the purpose of enabling the borrower to gamble is not recoverable by Civil Suit if the gambling contemplated by the parties when the money was lent is such as is prohibited by law, but if the gambling is not illegal, a suit for the recovery of the loan will lie	7	1904 to 1906
— sections 55, 107—Where a party to a contract is at liberty to rescind it under section 55, and does so, section 107 has no application—The meaning of section 107 is that "If defendant-respondent instead of rescinding the contract had chosen to re-sell at the plaintiff-appellant's risk, then, in order to be able to hold plaintiff-appellant liable for any loss on re-sale, he would have had to comply with section 107 by giving reasonable notice to the plaintiff-appellant."	9	1904 to 1906
— Where a party to a—is at liberty to rescind it under section 55, Contract Act, and does so, section 107 has no application—Meaning of section 107, Contract Act—See Contract	9	
— section 56—Impossibility discussed and explained. Pollock's Indian Contract Act, 2nd edition, Notes to section 52. Cunningham and Shephard's Contract Act, 10th edition, Notes to section 56. Pollock's Principles of Contract, 7th edition, pages 398—437. Transfer of Property Act, section 108 (e). <i>Mi Me v. Nga On Gaing and one</i>	21	1910 to 1913
— section 73—Damages—Where the contract of hiring provides for the payment of certain wages, although it may be optional on the part of the master to find work and he may, if he pleases, discontinue his business, yet he must nevertheless pay the wages agreed upon whether he find work for the servant or not, or he will render himself liable to an action for damages—See Master and Servant	1	1907 to 1909
— section 74—A hire-purchase agreement is equivalent to an agreement to purchase and for breach of such contract all that can be claimed is reasonable compensation in accordance with the principle of section 74	291	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

lxxxvii

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CONTRACT, section 74— <i>Held</i> —a stipulation in a bond for payment of interest at an enhanced rate (120 per cent. per annum) from date of execution, in case of failure to pay principal and interest at 60 per cent. per annum within a time specified, is by way of penalty within section 74; and interest at the same instead of the enhanced rate is reasonable compensation ...	17	1907 to 1909
—section 74—Loan made on a bond—breach of contract—penalty—rate of interest ...	300	1892 to 1896
—section 74—Master and Servant—In the absence of a binding contract by which the servant agrees to forfeit wages if he withdraws without giving notice, a monthly servant, who leaves without notice, is entitled to be paid down to the date when wages were last due but not for the period he has served since that date— <i>See</i> Master and Servant—Contract ...	1	1904 to 1906
—section 74—Principles on which compensation should be assessed under— ...	333	1897 to 1901
—section 74—Suit for the recovery of double the amount lent on bond. Reasonable compensation for breach of contract permissible ...	290	1892 to 1896
—section 108—The validity or otherwise of sale of property by one joint owner is a question of contract law to be determined by the provisions of the Contract Act, and not by the rules of Buddhist law ...	303	
—sections 109, 230—If the buyer is by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title deprived of the thing sold the seller is responsible to the buyer for loss caused thereby, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract. Extent of the responsibility of agent ...	306	
—section 109—Transfer of Property Act—Sale of land—State land—Title—Occupancy ...	615	
—section 127—Consideration—What amounts to a promise made for the benefit of the principal debtor ...	335	
—sections 133, 135, 230—Money lent—principal and surety—discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract or giving of time without surety's assent—principal and agent—non-liability of agent of disclosed principal—substitution of subsequent verbal agreement for written contract ...	470	1892 to 1896
—sections 134, 137—Discharge of surety by omission of creditor to sue principal debtor within period of limitation. Contract of indemnity—time when the plaintiff is actually damnified ...	308	
—sections 151, 152—Bailee—Care to be taken by—Burden of proof ...	337	1897 to 1901
—sections 151, 152—Where the driving beam of a sewing-machine was bailed to a coppersmith to repair it by soldering with copper and excessive heat was applied whereby the top of the driving beam was melted and the beam rendered useless, — <i>Held</i> —in a suit for damages against the coppersmith that section 151, Contract Act, applied. That the degree of care		

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
required of the appellant was that of a skilled coppersmith, and that the burden of proof lay upon the defendant to prove the exercise of such care	11	1907 to 1909
CONTRACT , sections 230, 233—Agency—Agent personally bound by contract of sale when he does not disclose name of principal, and liable to be personally sued for loss caused by deprivation of thing sold by reason of invalidity of title—whether he has paid away price to principal or not. Action apparently founded on Tort rather than on Contract	341	
— sections 230, 231, 236—Principal untruly representing himself to be the agent of another person—sections 230 and 231 inapplicable—section 236 applies	339	1897 to 1901
— section 238—Principal and agent—Agent mistaken for principal personally—Dealings with agent in such assumed character. Negligence—Fraud—Responsibility—Tort	347	
— section 239—Marriage under Mahomedan Law not a partnership as defined under the Act— <i>See</i> Mahomedan Law	1	
— section 240—When one person advances money to another to enable him to take contracts, the fact that the former is remunerated by a share of the profits does not of itself constitute a partnership	10	1902 to 1903

INDEX.

lxxxix

C—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

C—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
CONTROL AND TAXATION OF FEES OF ADVOCATES. Civil Courts		
Regulation	203	1897 to 1901
 Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 19—Civil Procedure, O. XXI, r.		
58—Musical instruments are not industrial implements or machinery and do not come within any other part of the category of articles referred to in section 18 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, nor are they artisans' tools and they are not exempt from attachment under section 60 (1) (b), Code of Civil Procedure.		
A mortgagee who objects to an attachment under O. XXI, r. 58, cannot be said to be a representative of the judgment-debtor within the meaning of section 47, Code of Civil Procedure, and no appeal lies from an order dismissing an application.		
U.B.R., 1897—01, II, 276.		
I.L.R., 1 Mad., 174.		
—32 Bom., 10.		
8 Mad., H.C.R., 87.		
<i>Maung Tha U v. Maung Hla</i>	133	1914 to 1916
 COSTS—A suit will lie to recover—incurred in unsuccessfully object- ing to attachment of property in execution of decree when the attach- ment was wrongful—See Civil Procedure	18	1904 to 1906
—A suit will lie to recover—incurred in unsuccessfully object- ing to attachment of property in execution of decree when it is shewn in a suit under section 283, Civil Procedure Code, that the defendant had no colourable justification for attaching the property nor for defending the application for removal of attachment—See Civil Procedure	4	
—incurred by decree-holder in contesting the removal of attachment cannot be added to amount of decree against the judgment- debtor—when a court has jurisdiction and orders or refuses costs the parties cannot bring a separate action for such costs	426	
		1897 to 1901
 —Security for payment of—incurred in Courts when ordered to be given, should be ordered with caution, and the careful exercise of discretion	279	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

xcv

C—contd.

PAGE YEAR

COURTS—Appellate—Duty of—in dealing with cases thoroughly that come before them in appeal ...	6	
—Appellate—Duty of—with reference to a part of a decree not appealed against ...	7	
—bound to examine parties and ascertain real points at issue ...	470	
—Duty of—to frame issues and to allow a reasonable time to parties to procure legal advice and assistance and to take into consideration the circumstances under which alone such advice and assistance are obtainable in Upper Burma ...	245	1892 to 1896
—Duty of—to apply the provisions of section 74, Contract Act, to all cases to which they are properly applicable, and to see that no more than reasonable compensation is given for breach of contract ...	290	
—Held—that an appeal from a District—under O. XLIII lies to the Divisional—and not to the—of the Judicial Commissioner whatever be the value of the subject-matter—See Upper Burma, Civil Courts Regulation ...	139	1914 to 1916
— Jurisdiction of—Return of plaint to be presented to the proper court—Attachment—Removal of—Regular suit ...	216	
—Power of—on application to file an award—No power to modify or correct—Appeal against order refusing to file an award ...	297	
— Power of—to deal with unconscionable contracts—Undue influence ...	315	1897 to 1908
—Duty of—to enquire into matters and deal with applications for letters of administration on the merits—Recourse to the provisions of the Probate and Administration Act being optional the Courts must not attempt to render it compulsory by indirect means ...	533	
— Powers of—in respect of guardians regulated and limited by the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 ...	435	

C—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
COURT FEE —payable on a suit to enforce the decision of the <i>Thathanabaing</i> —See Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical ...	5	1907 to 1909
 COURT FEES ACT —7(iv) (c), Sch. II, Article 17 (c). In a suit for the cancellation of a conveyance of certain property on the ground that the plaintiff signed it in the belief that he did so as a witness, but subsequently found that he was represented as the vendor and his signature was that of the sole vendor and not that of a witness, the prayer is for consequential relief and the plaint would require an <i>ad valorem</i> stamp according to the value of the subject-matter. Punjab Record 1893 C.J., 109. 2 L.B.R., 266. <i>Nga Chit Wet v. Kwanan and one</i> ...	102	1914 to 1916
— s. 7 (iv) (c)—In a suit to obtain a declaratory decree or order, where consequential relief was prayed for so as to fall under the provisions of—it was held that the plaintiff should pay an <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> fee thereon ...	355	1897 to 1901
— s. 10—does not conflict with section 54, Civil Procedure Code, and a dismissal under the former would not operate as a bar to a subsequent suit ...	353	1892 to 1896
— II, 17 (vi)—A suit by land-lord to eject a tenant from his house is governed as regards Court Fees by—also when a particular construction of the Court Fees Act which is a fiscal enactment in favour of the suitor has prevailed for many years, a strong presumption in favour of that construction arises and no other construction unfavourable to the suitor should after- wards be put upon the enactment, except for some very cogent reason ...	1	1902- 03
— Schedule II, 17 (1)—In a suit to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of a Civil Court not established by Letters Patent the proper court-fee is that prescribed by—See Civil Procedure ...	181	1910 to 1913

INDEX.

XCH

C—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
CREDITOR—Discharge of surety by omission of—to sue principal debtor within period of limitation ...	308	
— Fraudulent settlement to defeat or delay creditors. Burden of proof—application of principles of equity adopted in English law ...	315	1892
— Grant of letters of administration to— ...	635	to 1896
— Transfer of property with view to defeat—Natural presumption of honesty and fair dealing not to be overcome by circumstances of mere suspicion but evidence required sufficient to satisfy a reasonable mind of existence of fraud ...	318	
— When debt is contracted in writing and the writing remains uncanceled in the hands of—strict proof of repayment required ...	393	
— When a—is allowed to retain written evidence of an existing obligation, the burden of proving satisfaction of the debt cannot be discharged without a reasonable explanation of such retention and the most trustworthy oral testimony of repayment ...	402	1897 to 1902
CROPS AND TREES—Suit for valuable of—standing on land may not be substantially in issue in a suit for ownership of land—Custom ...	213	1897 to 1902
CROSS-APPEAL—Filing of memorandum of objection—Civil Procedure, s. 561 ...	306	
CRUELTY—What constitutes—Suit for divorce under Buddhist Law and claim for half joint property ...	48	1892 to 1896
CUSTOM among Chins with regard to division of inheritance ...	238	1892 to 1896
— AS REGARDS STANDING CROPS AND TREES ON LAND—Suit for trees standing on land may not be substantially in a suit for ownership of land ...	213	1897 to 1902

C—*concl'd.*

PAGE YEAR

Custom. Burden of proof as to any special—or usage varying the ordinary Buddhist rules of inheritance ...	608	1892
— Necessity of proving established and acknowledged—controlling contract of mortgage—Madras mortgages ...	548	1896
— No conclusive presumption that trees belong to owner of soil ...	360	1897
		to 1901
— of country to remove buildings that have been erected ...	214	1892
		to 1896
— Partition of property between two daughters as sole successors and heirs—In the absence of proof as to what rule of division should apply. Rule of equality prevalent according to local custom followed ...	79	1897
— Practice of annual letting being customary in Burma the presumption of a relationship of landlord and tenant once proved continuing to subsist not strong ...	535	1901
— Respective rights of two adjacent riparian proprietors of land to the land in the bed of a stream situated between their respective holdings ...	324	
— Suit for cancellation of will made by Zerbadi—proof requisite—Mahomedan and not Buddhist Law applicable in Upper Burma ...	529	1892
— <i>Twinsas</i> and <i>twinsayos</i> . Peculiar rules of succession among the owners of the right of digging for petroleum oil at Yenangyaung—Evidence—Civil Courts Regulation—Land suit—immoveable property ...	327	to 1896

INDEX.

XCV

D

	PAGE	YEAR
DAMAGE—Burmese women can sue for—for breach of promise of marriage but not for seduction	499	1897
— decree-holder who wrongfully attaches property responsible for—	429	to 1901
— by owner of animal trespassing—plaintiff to prove such was caused or rendered possible by defendant's negligence—Liability of owner only for the ordinary consequences of such trespass—See Tort	I	1902-03.
— If there be a right and if there be an infringement of that right, it is not necessary to show that there has been any subsequent injury, and if the Plaintiff's undoubted right has been invaded, he would be entitled to a remedy whether any—has accrued to him or not—also the principle ordinarily applied to actions of torts that the plaintiff is never precluded from recovering ordinary damages by reason of his failing to prove the special—he has laid, unless the special—is the gist of the action—See Tort	9	1904 to 1906
— DONE BY ANIMAL—Proof of negligence on part of owner required	570	1897 to 1901
DAMAGES—Contract—73—Where the contract for hiring provides for the payment of certain wages although it may be optional on the part of the master to find work, and he may, if he pleases, discontinue his business, yet he must nevertheless pay the wages agreed upon whether he find work for the servant or not, or he will render himself liable to an action for damages—See Master and Servant	I	1907 to 1909
— In deciding whether an award of compensation in a seduction case should be enforced or not, the Courts have only to look to the provisions of sections 520 and 521, Code of Civil Procedure, and determine whether any of the grounds mentioned or referred to in those sections is shown against the award. The fact that the subject-matter of an award is not such that it could be a cause of action in a Civil suit is not necessarily an objection to the legality of the award—See Civil Procedure	19	
— Injury done by one animal to another—Proof required—Ferocity—Tort—Scienter	565	1897 to 1901
— FOR DEFAMATION—See Defamation	98	1914 to 1916
— FOR SLANDER—Abatement of Appeal—See Slander	105	
— Tort—Injury done by one animal to another—Proof required—Ferocity—Negligence	567	1897 to 1901

D—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
DAUGHTER OF DIVORCED WIFE—Position of—who lives with her mother or mother's family and not with her father	159	1892 to 1896
— of divorced husband and wife living with mother and separating entirely from her father loses claim to inherit any share of her father's estate	116	1897 to 1901
DEATH-BED ATTENTIONS—and funeral obsequies—value of evidence of performance of—in cases for inheritance under Buddhist law...	184	1892 to 1896
— Gift—Buddhist Law applicable to—See Buddhist Law—Gift	1	1902-03
— Gift—Under Buddhist Law a—to a stranger, even if delivery of possession is made, is invalid as against the natural heirs—See Buddhist Law—Gift	7	1907 to 1909

INDEX.

xcvii

D—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
DEBT—Mortgage deed containing no separate admission of—or promise to repay it—not divisible and cannot be admitted in evidence	375	
— Written evidence of existing obligation returned by creditor— Burden of proving satisfaction of the—cannot be discharged without a reasonable explanation of such retention and the most trustworthy oral testimony of repayment	402	1897 to 1901
— Contracted in writing which remains in the hands of creditor uncancelled—need for strict proof of repayment required ...	393	1892 to
— meaning of—Succession Certificate, sections 4 (2) and 6 ...	639	1896

DEBTOR—deceased—legal representative of—suit against—Bud- dhist law	53	1892 to 1896
---	----	--------------------

— Judgment—application by—to be declared insolvent—Burden of proof	282	1897 to
— Judgment—arrested and released immediately without being imprisoned may be re-arrested	281	1902
— What amounts to a promise made for the benefit of the principal—consideration	335	

D—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
DECREASED husband or wife may have married before or after death of parents, but must have survived them so as to be in reach of inheritance ...	121	1892
— wife—husband legal representative of—Buddhist law—Divorce ...	53	to
DECLARATORY DECREE—right to a—as to ownership of property ...	174	1895
— suit for—Specific Relief, 42 ...	623	
— Suit for—of title to land—Refused where break in possession for about twenty years before annexation of the country ...	554	1897 to 1901
DECREE—An order determining that there was no valid reference to arbitration and rejecting the application is a—within the meaning of section 2, Civil Procedure Code, and an appeal lies from such order ...	5	
— Under section 92, Transfer of Property Act, not absolute till order passed under section 93—A court executing a—is bound by it and cannot question its validity or the validity of any part of it in execution proceedings effect and intention of—to be ascertained ...	582	
— An order under section 556, Civil Procedure Code, dismissing an appeal for default not a—under section 2 ...	206	
— Application to execute—governed by Article 179, Schedule II, Limitation Act ...	477	
— Cannot be given on unstamped document not produced, even though its production in evidence is not necessary ...	556	
— Certificate of adjustment of—by decree-holder—Compromise of suit—decree to be passed in accordance with— ...	256	1897 to 1901
— Declaratory—in a suit to obtain a—or order when consequential relief was prayed for so as to fall under the provisions of section 7 (iv) (c), Court Fees Act, it was held that the plaintiff should pay an <i>ad valorem</i> fee thereon ...	355	
— Declaratory—of title of ownership of land refused where break in possession for about twenty years before annexation of the country ...	554	
— Execution of—Property wrongfully attached in—Decree-holder who wrongfully attaches liable for damage ...	429	
— Execution of—Question to be decided, by Court executing decree—Civil Procedure, section 244 ...	249	
— Investigation of claim to—Property attached in execution of—Points for enquiry—Duty of investigating Court ...	262	
— An order refusing to execute a—is a—within the meaning of section 47, Code of Civil Procedure, and an appeal from such an order lies. See Civil Procedure ...	119	
— <i>Ex-parte</i> —fraudulent—Suit to set aside an,—See Civil Procedure ...	106	
— <i>Held</i> —that all orders that come under section 47, Civil Procedure Code, are not—but only those that are not appealable under O. XLIII. See Civil Procedure ...	139	1914 to 1916
— <i>Held</i> —that where a party appealed against that portion of the—in respect of which he has been unsuccessful the Court is not ordinarily entitled, without any formal cross-objection by the other side, to set aside so much of the—as has been in favour of the appellant. See Civil Procedure ...	144	

INDEX.

XCIX

D—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
DEGREE—An order rejecting or refusing an application for permission to sue as a pauper is not a decree and no appeal lies. See Civil Procedure	28	1910 to 1913
— A suit will lie to recover costs incurred in unsuccessfully objecting to attachment in execution of—when the attachment was wrongful. See Civil Procedure	18	1904 to 1906
— Delay in signing a—cannot be brought in to benefit a person who has not made any application to obtain a copy. See Civil Procedure	24	
— Execution of—A Court may send a—simultaneously to two other Courts for execution and issue process in execution itself without waiting for the reports of the other Courts. See Execution of decree	1	
— Ordering execution of—more than three years from date of last application for execution, an illegality within the meaning of section 622, Civil Procedure Code. See Civil Procedure	26	
— Execution of—power of Court to execute decree in excess of the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction as an Original Court. See Execution of Decree	5	
— part of—not appealed against—duty of Appellate Court	7	1892 to 1896
— against legal representative of deceased debtor—should mention that is against such legal representative in that character	53	
— declaratory—right to a—as to ownership of property	174	
— appellate—should provide for case of party who has not appealed	444	
— procedure in execution of a—Irregularity of procedure—Limitation	458	
— suit for declaratory—Specific Relief Act—42	623	1897 to 1901
— bar to—not to suit. Succession Certificate Act	638	
— Right of use and occupancy in State land not liable to attachment and sale in execution of—Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, section 25	258	
— Property wrongfully seized in execution of—Special procedure laid down in section 278, Civil Procedure Code, intended to provide a speedy and summary remedy and not to deprive a claimant of his remedy by way of suit	267	
— The provisions of section 257A, Civil Procedure Code, apply only as between parties to the suit and—	252	
— HOLDER—Certificate of adjustment of decree by—Compromise of suit—Decree to be passed in accordance with—	256	1897 to 1901
— Costs incurred by—in contesting the removal of attachment cannot be added to the amount of the decree against the judgment-debtor	426	
— Joint—Application by—Exercise of judicial discretion by courts in dealing with applications under section 231, Civil Procedure Code	247	
— Who wrongfully attaches property in execution of a decree liable for damage	429	

c

INDEX.

D—contd.

PAGE YEAR

DEGREE-HOLDER who attaches and sells moveable property of his judgment-debtor on which a third party has a lien, is liable to that third party for the loss that he sustains by having his lien destroyed or impaired. See Civil Procedure— ... 9 1902-03

DEED—Sale—Non-payment of consideration may be proved notwithstanding recital in— ... 400 1897 to 1901

DEED OF CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY. A—to one creditor with the object of defeating another creditor is not void provided that it is *bona fide*, i.e., if it is not a mere cloak for retaining a benefit to the grantor. See Civil Procedure ... 15 1902-03

DEEDS OF MORTGAGE. In construing—effects should be given to the intention of the parties .. 509 1897 to 1901

INDEX.

ci

D—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
DEED OF SALE —Mere verbal evidence of contemporaneous oral agreement, showing that an apparent—was really a mortgage insufficient—such evidence not admissible against an innocent purchaser without notice of the existence of the mortgage. <i>See Evidence</i>	1	1902-03
DEFAMATION —Damages for—the true test of the right to maintain a suit for damages in consequence of—should be whether the defamatory expressions were used at a time and under such circumstances as to induce the person defamed reasonable apprehension that his reputation had been injured and to inflict on him mental pain consequent on such belief. B.L.T., VII 253. I.L.R., 28 Cal., 452. — 26 Cal., 653. — 8 Mad., 175. <i>Nga Nyo v. Mi Te</i>	98	1914 to 1916
— As distinguished from mere vulgar abuse, is actionable without proof of special damage— <i>See Tort</i>	1	1904 to 1906
DEFENDANT .—Care to be exercised in service of summons on—substituted service—Residence out of jurisdiction—Judgment <i>ex-parte</i>	262	1892 to 1896

D—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
DISCRETION—judicial—to be exercised in construction of words “sufficient cause” in section 5, Limitation Act, with reference to special circumstances of particular case	452	1892 to 1896
DISMISSAL under section 10, Court Fees Act, would not operate as a bar to a subsequent suit as it does not conflict with section 54, Civil Procedure Code	253	1892 to 1896
DISMISSAL OF SUIT instituted after period of limitation—Acknow- ledgment of liability	448	1897 to 1901
DISPOSSESSION—suit for—of land—forcible ouster—Burden of proof	224	1892 to 1896
DISPOSSESSION OF LAND—forcible or wrongful—Burden of proof ...	233	
— primary evidence—Burden of proof	234	
DISTRIBUTION OF SALE-PROCEEDS—in contravention of section 63— See Civil Procedure	53	1910 to 1913

INDEX.

CH

D—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
DIVERSION of estate from natural heirs to religious endowment should be strictly looked into	397	1892 to 1896
DIVORCE—A marriage under the Christian Marriage Law undissolved by death or—is a bar to a subsequent marriage in any form—Suit for restitution of conjugal rights	488	1897 to 1901
— Under Buddhist Law—Suit for a bare—without partition of property will not lie	28	
— A suit for bare—without and as distinct from partition of property will not lie under Buddhist Law—See Buddhist Law—Divorce	30	1910 to 1913
— collusive—to avoid attachment of property	41	
— division of property on—reference to arbitration—extent to which parties are bound by the award	43	
— for purposes of defeating creditor in execution of decree	45	
— suit for—under Buddhist Law and claim for half joint property on grounds of cruelty	48	
— under Buddhist Law cannot be granted merely on the ground of an allegation that the destinies of the husband and wife are not cast together	56	1892 to 1896
— under Buddhist Law cannot be granted merely on the ground that the husband has not supported his wife for a year, she having left his protection without reasonable cause	56	
— Strict proof required of the renewal of connubial relations when a re-union is set up by the former wife on the death of the former husband	202	
— Suit for the declaration of nullity of marriage—Indian Divorce Act—Christian Marriage Act	338	
— Mahomedan Law—Guardianship—Surety for custody of minor	536	
— Buddhist Law—Mutual consent—parties not previously married—wife entitled on partition to one-third property inherited by husband during coverture and <i>vice-versa</i> . See Buddhist Law—Divorce	6	1902 to 1903
— When under Buddhist Law a suit has been brought for—without partition of property, a subsequent suit for partition of the joint property is maintainable. See Buddhist Law—Divorce	12	

D—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
DIVORCE —The rule excluding the daughter of a divorced wife who has lived with her mother and has not maintained filial relations with her father does not extend to the case where the daughter was born after—and the father left no other wife, child or grand-child—In such a case when the father lived with his sister the daughter's share as against the sister is half— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	15	
— Buddhist Law—Division of property— <i>at et—lettet pwa—Nissayo-Nissito</i> — <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Divorce ...	19	
— Buddhist Law—there is no distinction in Buddhist Law between the respective interests of a husband and wife in jointly acquired property, when the parties have been married before (<i>eindaunggyi</i>) and when they have not been married before— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Divorce ...	19	1904 to 1906
— There is nothing in the Buddhist Law (explained in <i>Mi Kin Lat v Ba So</i>) as to—at the will of one party on surrender of the joint property and payment of the joint debts in the absence of fault in the other party, which is inconsistent with the observance of the conjugal duties in a subsisting marriage, or will bar a suit for restitution of conjugal rights— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law Marriage ...	1	1907 to 1909
 DIVORCED HUSBAND AND WIFE —Daughter of—living with mother and separating entirely from her father loses claim to inherit any share of her father's estate ...	116	1897 to 1901
DIVORCED WIFE —daughter of—position of—who lives with her mother or mother's family and not with her father ...	159	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

CV

D—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
DOCUMENT—dictation of—by transfer or equivalent to execution—		
Inadmissibility of parol evidence to contradict or vary terms of—	345	
Secondary evidence	347	
contract between the parties to a suit not reduced to the form of a—admissibility of evidence of an oral agreement between them	354	1892 to 1896
drawing up of—after old Burmese fashion does not amount to signing—Limitation Act, section 19	462	
Secondary evidence of a lost—not stamped in accordance with law inadmissible	631	
admitted by the opposite party need not be proved	379	
Any fact may be proved which would invalidate a—	399	
Construction of—containing contract of guarantee—Alteration with implied assent of obligee—Construction controlled by final expression of obligation written by obligor in his own language	385	
Exclusion of evidence of contents of—other than document itself, unstamped document excluded through refusal of party to pay stamp-duty and penalty under section 34, Stamp Act—Effect of such exclusion	396	1897 to 1902
Mere presence on—of the impression of a seal such as was in use by the Hlutdaw, or High Court of the Burmese Government not sufficient proof of genuineness	404	
Secondary evidence of unstamped or insufficiently stamped—which has been produced not admissible	365	
Not stamped admitted in evidence by Court of First Instance cannot be excluded by Appellate Court	559	
Unstamped—Secondary evidence of—not produced in evidence—inadmissible	367	
Decree cannot be given on—even though its production in evidence is not necessary	556	
unregistered—affecting immoveable property—admissible to prove a personal obligation, when it contains distinct, i.e., separate admission of liability or personal undertaking to pay and not otherwise—See Registration	I	1904 to 1906
In Upper Burma a suit lies for a decree directing that a—shall be registered. See Registration	I	1902 to 1903
Interpretation of—boundaries of land described in a deed of mortgage. Accession. Meaning of—See Evidence	110	1914 to 1916
necessity for careful treatment of—by the Courts so as to make them admissible in evidence	558	1892 to 1896

D—contd.

PAGE YEAR

DOCUMENT of Burmese times—proof required of—suit for possession of land	366	1892
DOCUMENTARY evidence—exclusion of oral by—Burden of proof ...	230	to
— evidence—admission of oral evidence to clear up ambiguity ...	359	1896
— Strong oral evidence necessary in case of claims unsup- ported by—	368	1897
		to
		1901

INDEX.

CVII

D—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
DUTY of Appellate Courts in dealing thoroughly with cases that come before them in appeal	6	
— of Appellate Court—with reference to a part of a decree not appealed against	7	
— of Appellate Court in an appealable case to see that satisfactory cause is shown for not preferring an appeal under the provisions of section 14 of the Limitation Act before admitting an application for revision	245	1892 to 1896
— of Appellate Court to give its reasons for believing the evidence of one side in preference to that of the other when the evidence is conflicting	371	
— of investigating Court in investigation of claim to property attached in execution of decree—Points for enquiry	262	1897 to 1901

cviii

INDEX.

D—concl'd.

PAGE YEAR

•
Cik

PAGE YEAR

EASEMENT. —Definition of section 7, Easements Act—Tort. Acquisition of—otherwise than under section 26, Limitation Act ...	642	1892 to 1896
ECCLIASTICAL AUTHORITIES. —Award by—on a secular matter not exempt from the usual rules regarding arbitration ...	11	1892 to 1896
— AUTHORITY —Duly constituted Buddhist—Decision of—enforceable by Civil Court	52	1897 to 1901
— jurisdiction of the hierarchical authorities of the Buddhist community	72	1892 to 1896
— JURISDICTION —Suit for ejectment from a monastery—Appointment of <i>Thathanabaing</i>	45	1897 to 1901
— MATTERS —Authority of Buddhist ecclesiastical authorities in—Suit for possession of a <i>kyauug</i>	42	1897 to 1901

E—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
EFFECT of award regarding claims of parties and period of limitation in consequence	487	
EFFECT of land passing from one branch of family to another—claim to share of family estate—adverse possession for upwards of twelve years. Burden of proof	518	1892 to 1896
— of section 5 of Regulation X of 1887—the Upper Burma Stamp and Limitation Regulation—	466	

EJECTMENT —Suit for—of a tenant from a house—governed as regards Court Fees by Article 17, clause VI, Schedule II of Court Fees Act— <i>See</i> Court Fees	I	1902 to 1903
— Suit for—cause of action	251	1892 to 1896

ENGLISH LAW —Application of principles of equity adopted in— ...	315	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------

INDEX.

cxix

E—contd.

PAGE YEAR

EQUITY—Application of principles of—adopted in English law ... 315 1892
to
1896

EQUITY OF REDEMPTION—Mortgage—Intention of parties to be
ascertained and followed ... 502 1897
to
1902

EQUITABLE RIGHT—To remove buildings erected on another person's
land ... 214 1892
to
1896

ERRONEOUS ORDER for withdrawal of suit on account of the defen-
dant's address not being known ... 262 1892
to
1896

E—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
ESTATE of a deceased—Claims to—by widow and grand-children descended from former wives who have been divorced or separated from—	110	1892 to 1896
ESTOPPEL.—Transfer of land by head of joint family binding on co-heirs	383	
— settlement of accounts—omission of an item	387	
— claim to land alleged to be ancestral—family compact	390	1892 to 1896
— mortgage—Redemption—separate claim set up by one member of a family to evade—by conduct of co-heirs	516	
— under section 116, Evidence Act—Redemption of land mortgaged—Burden of proof	561	
— Arbitration—Mortgage deed executed for fraudulent purpose—Fraud not effected	544	1897 to 1901
— Effect and value of entries of mortgages in Settlement Records—See Evidence	3	1904 to 1906
— EVIDENCE, s. 115—Suit for specific performance of an award	293	1897 to 1901
— Priority—Incumbrance—Transfer of property	573	
— Held—that in order that an—under section 115, Evidence Act, may be created the thing which one person induces another to believe must be a fact in existence or past and that the mere promise to do something in future will not create an—See Evidence	148	1914 to 1916
EVIDENCE—Improper omission to take—vitiates an award	13	
— Discrepancies and inconsistencies in—to be carefully examined and noticed by Lower Courts	224	
— exclusion of oral by documentary—Burden of proof	230	
— when a debt is contracted with the formality of writing and the writing remains uncanceled in the hands of the creator, need for strict proof of repayment and for reasonable and probable explanation of circumstances	393	
— secondary—admission of a document said to have been burnt—suit should have been brought within period of limitation	473	1892 to 1896
— mortgage—limitation—Burden of proof	509	
— necessity for careful treatment of documents by the Courts so as to make them admissible in—	558	
— of separate possession by one branch of family—Effect of mortgage by that branch	558	
— necessity for unambiguous and trustworthy—when an ancient mortgage is set up	565	
— secondary—of a lost document not stamped in accordance with law inadmissible	631	
— that marriage was the consideration of the promise to be clearly proved by— See Buddhist Law—Marriage	1	1902 to 1903

INDEX.

CXIII

E—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
EVIDENCE.—SS. 3, 91, 92, 110—Transfer of share of joint family property—alleged deposit—effect of denial of deposit as to burden of proof—dictation of document by transfer or equivalent to execution. Inadmissibility of parol evidence to contradict or vary terms of document	345	1892 to 1896
— s. 5—Questions as to the admissibility of evidence should be decided as they arise and should not be reserved till judgment in the case is given	376	1897 to 1901
— ss. 8, 18 (2), 21, 65, 66, 91, 157, 167—"Hearsay"—Distinction between secondary evidence of the contents of a document and oral evidence of the transaction	13	1907 to 1909
— ss. 21, 31—Relevancy—Effect and value of admissions	377	1897 to 1901
— 32, 91—The necessity for a strict compliance with the Rules of Evidence as laid down in the Evidence Act and explained in the Rulings of the Court insisted on. U.B.R., 1892—96, II, 350 <i>Mi Nge Ma v. Nga Talok Pyu</i>	56	1914 to 1916
— 33, 145—Suit to set aside a summary decision or order of a Civil Court not established by Letters Patent—Court-fee payable—Evidence to be tendered—See Civil Procedure	181	1910 to 1913
— 35.—Supplementary Survey Records—Held—insufficient in the absence of other reliable evidence to prove a mortgage	19	1907 to 1909
— 35, 91, 115—Effect and value of entries of mortgages in Settlement Records—Estoppel	3	1904 to 1906
— 41, 410—Burden of proof— <i>Res judicata</i> —See Probate and Administration	61	1910 to 1913
— s. 58—Document admitted by the opposite party need not be proved	379	1897 to 1901
— 58.—Non-registration—where a document is by reference included in the plaint or written statement and its terms and execution admitted on the record by the pleadings, it is not necessary to prove it or put it in evidence and its non-registration is immaterial—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance	1	1904 to 1906
— 58, 91—Evidentiary admissions and admissions by the pleadings distinguished.—Held—that an admission by defendant (in his preliminary examination) of an agreement alleged in the plaint was not excluded by section 91, Evidence Act, and rendered proof of the agreement unnecessary	1	1907 to 1909

E—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
EVIDENCE 62—Admissibility of copy of document in evidence under explanation 1	220	1892 to 1896
— 62, 91, 110—Primary—dispossession of land—Burden of proof	234	
— 65—Secondary evidence—Question of admissibility of—ordinarily for Court of First Instance—Party tendering must show that it is admissible	382	1897 to 1901
— 65, 91—Document—secondary evidence facts necessary for the admission of—	347	1892 to 1896
— 88—Admissibility of evidence regarding the contents of telegrams	384	1897 to 1901
— 90—Mortgage—amount of mortgage debt in dispute—Burden of proof on mortgagee. Necessity for great caution in Upper Burma in making presumptions as to ancient documents produced from proper custody	350	1892 to 1896
— 91, 92—Contract between the parties for a suit not reduced to the form of a document.—admissibility of evidence of an oral agreement between them	354	
— 91—Where money is lent on terms contained in a promissory note given at the time of the loan, the plaintiff is debarred by—from resorting to the original consideration	5	1907 to 1909
— s. 91—Admissibility of independent evidence of obligation—Promissory note not proved	390	1897 to 1901
— s. 91—Admissibility of independent evidence in suit on promissory note	391	
— s. 91—Construction of document containing contract of guarantee—Alteration with implied assent of obligee—Construction controlled by final expression of obligation written by obligor himself in his own language	385	
— ss. 91, 102, 114—Exclusion of evidence of contents of document other than document itself—Unstamped document excluded through refusal of party to pay stamp-duty and penalty under section 34, Stamp Act—Effect of such exclusion—Burden of proof—Presumption as to usufructuary mortgage not carrying interest <i>plus</i> usufruct	396	
— 92.—A person who has executed a deed of sale cannot be allowed to produce oral evidence showing that the transaction was intended to take effect only as a mortgage, unless the evidence tendered is shown to be admissible under one of the provisos to—. <i>Also</i> —the embargo contained in—applies not only to direct evidence of a contemporaneous oral agreement but also to indirect evidence showing by the acts and conduct of the parties that there was such an agreement	15	1907 to 1909
— 92.—In a suit between mortgagees and mortgagors it is not open to some of the executants of the mortgage deed who signed as principal debtors and mortgagors, to adduce oral evidence to prove that they were only sureties	13	1904 to 1906

INDEX.

CXV

E—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
EVIDENCE S. 92 (i)—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate a document	399	1897 to 1901
— S. 92 (i)—Non-payment of consideration may be proved notwithstanding recital in deed—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate a contract	400	
— S. 92—Mere verbal evidence of contemporaneous oral agreement, showing that an apparent deed of sale was really a mortgage, insufficient—such evidence not admissible against an innocent purchaser without notice of the existence of the mortgage.— <i>See Evidence</i>	I	1902 to 1903
— S. 92 (4)—When a partnership has been constituted by a registered deed, proviso 4 to—does not bar it from being dissolved by an oral agreement	5	
— S. 92 (b)—Interpretation of documents—When the boundaries of land are described in a deed of mortgage and can be identified they should be accepted as defining the area of the land affected by the deed. Transfer of Property Act, 63, 70. Accession. Meaning of— <i>Nga Cho and 2 others v. Mi Se Mi and 3 others</i>	110	1914 to 1916
— 92 (6)—Admission of oral evidence to clear up ambiguity in documentary evidence	359	1892 to 1896
— ss. 92, 102, 114—When a creditor is allowed to retain written evidence of an existing obligation, the burden of proving satisfaction of the debt cannot be discharged without a reasonable explanation of such retention and the most trustworthy oral testimony of repayment	402	1897 to 1901
— s. 102—The mere presence on a document of the impression of a seal such as was in use by the Hlutdaw, or High Court of the Burmese Government, is no sufficient proof of the correctness of the document as a copy, of the existence of the original or of the genuineness of the transaction to which it purports to testify	404	
— ss. 102, 106—Exemption from imprisonment on plea of poverty under s. 337A, Code of Civil Procedure—Burden of proof on judgment-debtor	279	
— ss. 102, 110—Suit for redemption of mortgage—Long possession by alleged mortgagee without recognition of mortgagor's claim—Unsatisfactory evidence of mortgage—Necessity for strict proof in such circumstances	409	
— ss. 102, 110—Suit for redemption of mortgage—Burden of proof—Necessity for clear proof of existence of mortgage when disputed	412	
— ss. 109, 114—Presumption of continuance of same state of things—Tenancy—Termination of—No proof of definite term of notice to quit—Presumption of continuance of tenancy under circumstances	414	1897 to 1901
— s. 109—Where plaintiff occupied land by permission of the defendant for 18 years and although no rent was paid the plaintiff never set up any title as owner but continued, until Government claimed the land as State to occupy under the permission. Notwithstanding this fact such occupation will not give them a title as there was no adverse possession	363	1892 to 1896

E—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
EVIDENCE s. 110—Meaning of possession—Burden of proof in cases of wrongful dispossession in suits under section 9, Specific Relief Act, and suits based on title	7	1904 to 1906
— s. 110—Burden of proof—Suit for redemption of mortgage ...	418	1897 to 1901
— 110—Defendant in possession of land there being no wrongful dispossession of plaintiff—Plaintiff asserts that he gave the defendant permissive occupation—Defendant asserts possession of land by gift outright—The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff to show that he gave permissive occupation and that he has a subsisting title	7	1902 to 1903
— s. 110—Land—Possession of—Burden of proof as to ownership— <i>Bobabaing—Sisa—Thugyisa</i> —Distinction between claims founded on official and on private title ...	416	1897 to 1901
— s. 110—Ownership of land—Burden of proof on person out of possession ...	421	
— 110—Documents of Burmese times—proof required of—possession ...	366	1892 to 1896
— 110—Duty of Appellate Court to give its reasons for believing the evidence of one side in preference to that of the other when the evidence is conflicting ...	371	
— 110—In a suit for possession of land on the ground of dispossession or discontinuance of possession—period within which such dispossession or discontinuance of possession must be proved—Burden of proof ...	375	
— 110—To oust a person from the possession of land on the ground of a mortgage presumption in favour of mortgage as against sale according to the customs of the country to supply the want of the necessary direct evidence—Burden of proof as to ownership ...	377	
— 110—Possession by plaintiff not shown to be unlawful, sufficient proof that defendant is not the owner when all the evidence on defendant's behalf is that he is in possession as a trespasser ...	619	
— 115— <i>Held</i> —that in order that an estoppel under section 115, Evidence Act, may be created the thing which one person induces another to believe must be a fact in existence or past and that the mere promise to do something in future will not create an estoppel I.L.R. 10 All., 433. <i>Ma Pyu v. Maung Po Chet and two others</i> ...	1481	1914 to 1916
— 115—Effect of intentionally allowing vendor to appear as ostensible owner of land at public survey and registration of tenures in preventing original owner from afterwards setting up concealed title—evidence of sale ...	379	1892 to 1896
— 115—Transfer of land by head of joint family binding on coheirs—Estoppel—presumption in the absence of rebutting evidence ...	383	
— 115—Settlement of mutual accounts on favourable terms on the understanding that it was a final arrangement—subsequent suit for an item omitted being the balance due on a document which ought to have been given up but was not produced by him either through oversight or intention—estoppel ...	387	
— 115—Claim to land alleged to be ancestral—family compact—estoppel ...	390	

INDEX.

CXVII

E—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
EVIDENCE s. 115—Estoppel—Suit for specific performance of an award ...	293	
— s. 115—Mortgage deed executed for fraudulent purpose—		
Fraud not effected—Estoppel—Arbitration ...	544	
— Additional—Production of—in Appellate Court—Civil Procedure, section 568—Evidence, section 153 ...	309	
— Burden of proof—Adoption—Partition of property between brothers and sisters—Equality of shares ...	104	
— Document not stamped admitted in—by Court of First Instance cannot be excluded by Appellate Court ...	559	
— Mortgage deed containing no separate admission of debt or promise to repay it—not divisible and cannot be admitted in—	375	
— Redemption—Claim founded on subsequent loan which saves limitation—Corroboration—Discrepancy ...	500	
— ORAL—Admissibility of—to explain a point on which a written agreement to refer to arbitration is silent ...	5	1897 to 1901
— Secondary—of unstamped or insufficiently stamped document which has not been produced is not admissible ...	365	
— Strong oral—necessary in case of claims unsupported by documentary— ...	368	
— The best—produced and not second-hand—should be brought forward to establish the facts necessary to be proved—The reasonable finding of a Lower Court on a point of fact should not be disturbed in appeal without substantial grounds ...	363	
— Unstamped document—Secondary evidence of—not produced in—not admissible ...	367	
— When witnesses are named but not examined or when either party produces no witnesses the record should show the reason ...	373	
— 116. Redemption of land mortgaged—Burden of proof—estoppel ...	561	1892 to 1896

cxviii

INDEX.

E—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

E—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
EXECUTION OF DECREE —decree passed against the wife alone, the husband and wife being Buddhists—Attachment by actual seizure to the extent of the wife's interest—Lawful—Malice cannot be inferred from surrounding circumstances unless it is shown that the attachment was made in an unreasonable and improper manner.— <i>See</i> Execution of Decree ...	1	
— Decree-holder who attaches and sells moveable property of his judgment-debtor, on which a third party has a lien, is liable to that third party for the loss that he sustains by having his lien destroyed or impaired.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	9	
— power of Court to execute decrees in excess of the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction as an Original Court.— <i>See</i> Execution of Decree ...	5	1902 to 1903
— Suit will not lie in a Civil Court to execute the orders of a Revenue officer whether by restitution or otherwise.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	13	
— A Township Court has jurisdiction to try a suit brought under section 283, Civil Procedure Code, to assert the same right which a Subdivisional Court has disallowed [under section 281]—Jurisdiction of Court to be determined by amount in dispute not by amount of decree in execution of which property has been attached.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	19	
— A suit will lie to recover costs incurred in unsuccessfully object-ing to attachment of property in—when it is shown in a suit under section 283, Civil Procedure Code, that the defendant had no colourable justification for attaching the property nor for defending the application for removal of attachment.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	4	
— sections 230, 235, Civil Procedure Code—A Civil Court may send a decree simultaneously to two other Courts for execution and issue process in execution itself without waiting for the reports of the other Courts—Execution may not be ordered on an applica-tion which does not comply with the provisions of section 235, Civil Procedure Code. Execution may be had simultaneously against the person and property of the judgment-debtor, unless there be special cause to the contrary ...	1	1904 to 1906
— Application by joint decree-holder—Exercise of judicial discre-tion by Courts in dealing with applications under section 231, Civil Procedure Code ...	247	
— Applications for—governed by Article 179, Schedule II, Limita-tion Act ...	477	
— Against one of several partners—Only judgment-debtor's interest in the partnership attachable—Procedure to be followed in execution ...	431	
— Costs incurred by decree-holder in contesting the removal of attachment cannot be added to amount of decree against the judgment-debtor—where a Court has jurisdiction and orders or refuses costs, the parties cannot bring a separate action for such costs ...	426	1897 to 1901
— A Court executing a decree bound by it—and cannot question its validity or the validity of any part of it in execution proceed-ings—The effect and intention of the decree to be ascertained ...	582	
— Investigation of claim to property attached in—points for enquiry—Duty of investigating Court ...	262	
— Judgment-debtor arrested and released immediately without being imprisoned may be re-arrested ...	281	
— Land sold in—Attached property—Burden of proof of posses-sion ...	270	
— Mortgagee who has not obtained a decree on his mortgage has no right to obtain by an order in execution proceedings or by miscellaneous application payment of his debt out of sale pro-ceeds of the property under mortgage when sold in— ...	276	

E—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
EXECUTION OF DECREE—Property wrongly attached in—Decree-holder who wrongfully attaches liable for damage ...	429	1897 to 1901
— Collusive divorce to avoid attachment of property ...	41	1892 to 1896
— Attachment of joint property of Buddhist husband and wife in— Against husband alone—divorce for purpose of defeating creditor ...	45	
— against persons standing security for judgment-debtor on the latter absconding—Procedure ...	269	
— barred under section 179, Schedule II, Limitation Act—Effect of —for purposes section 206, Succession Act ...	635	
— Property wrongfully seized in—Special procedure laid down in section 278 intended to provide a speedy and summary remedy and not to deprive a claimant of his remedy by way of suit ...	267	1897 to 1901
— Question to be decided by Court executing decree—Civil Pro- cedure, s. 244 ...	249	
— Right of use and occupancy of State land not liable to attach- ment and sale in—Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, s. 25 ...	258	
EXECUTION.—Distribution of sale-proceeds in—contravention of section 63.—See Civil Procedure ...	53	1910 to 1913

INDEX.

CKXI

E—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
EXECUTION SALE —Proceeds of—Parties claiming interest in—should be given an opportunity of being heard and of establishing their claims to participate in the distribution	274	1897 to 1901
— SALE of land held under usufructuary mortgage—decree-holder's right to sell such land	613	1892 to 1896
— Holding an—at an earlier hour than that specified in the proclamation of sale is a material irregularity to be corrected in accordance with section 311, Civil Procedure Code, and not an illegality rendering the sale void— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	9	1907 to 1909
— Signing—A man may sign a promissory note by getting some one to write his name for him	1	
— Signing— <i>Held</i> —that a <i>parabai</i> mortgage deed, dated 1256 B.E. (1894-95), though not signed was executed within the meaning of the Stamp Act then in force (I of 1879) and therefore liable to stamp duty. <i>Held—also</i> ,—that where the defendant was alleged to be withholding an unstamped <i>parabai</i> document, that did not render secondary evidence admissible	5	

E—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

Ex-parte.—Construction ordinarily to be put upon the words—in the trial to a suit in which the defendant after being duly served with summons fails to put in an appearance at the first hearing 240 1897 to 1901

— Decision of appeal—on the ground that the defendant was not entitled to appear by an agent ... 282 } 1892 to 1896
 — Judgment—Service of summons of defendant—care to be taken in ... 262 }
 — Fraudulent decree—Suit to set aside an—*See* Civil Procedure 106 1914 to 1916
 — ORDER—Under section 258, Civil Procedure Code. Appeal against— ... 254 1897 to 1901

INDEX.

CXXIII

E—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR.

EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ACT to Upper Burma and operation suspended for three years so as to give ample time for enforcing old claims—Construction of instrument—Acknowledgment of fresh contract	462	1892 to 1895
--	-----	--------------------

CXXIV

INDEX.

E—*concl'd.*

PAGE YEAR

INDEX.

CXXV

F

	PAGE	YEAR
FAMILY COMPACT. Claim to land alleged to be ancestral—Estoppel	330	1892 to 1896

FAMILY Joint-coheirs—Separate holding by one branch—Adverse possession—Limitation 444	1892 to 1896
—Limitation—Award not followed by possession without effect in stopping running of time 481	

FAMILY PROPERTY. Separate property—Among Burmese—Presumptions under circumstances—Burden of proof	... 435	1892 to 1896
---	---------	--------------------

F—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

FATHER of illegitimate child if not personally disqualified, may be entitled to the guardianship of the child	415	1892 to 1896
--	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

FEES—Control and Regulation, 27	taxation	of—of	Advocates—Civil Courts	203	1897 to 1901
------------------------------------	----------	-------	------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

INDEX.

CXXVII

F—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

FIRST WIFE. Children of—and child of subsequent wife—Rules for division of shares of inheritance under Buddhist Law	...	93	1892 to 1896
--	-----	----	--------------------

FORCIBLE OR WRONGFUL DISPOSSESSION OF LAND.—Burden of proof	233	1892 to 1896
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

FORECLOSURE—Decree of nature of—not usually grantable in a suit for redemption of land under usufructuary mortgage	...	514	1897 to 1901
---	-----	-----	--------------------

CXXVIII

INDEX.

F—contd.

PAGE YEAR

Form of Oath taken in Upper Burma ... 598 1895
to
5

FRAMING OF ISSUES. At first hearing of suit—New ground of
objection in appeal ... 265 1895
to
1896

INDEX.

CXXIX

F—contd.

PAGE YEAR

FRAUD—A suit by a party to execution proceedings to have a Court sale set aside on the ground of— will lie when the decree has ceased to be capable of execution, and it is no longer open to the plaintiff to apply under section 244, Civil Procedure Code, to the Court executing the decree— Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 10; Specific Relief 39; Limitation 11, 12, 91, 95, 178— See Civil Procedure	...	...	36	1904
— Burden of proof— when section 110, Evidence Act, applies— See Civil Procedure	...	...	8	1906
— Effect of— on the part of persons dealing with the Agent— Construction of the six general principles of powers of attorney— See Power of Attorney	...	...	5	1902 to 1903
— Existence of— national presumption of honesty and fair dealing not to be overcome by circumstances of mere suspicion, but evidence required sufficient to satisfy a reasonable mind of—	...	...	318	1892 to 1896
— Mortgage-deed executed for purpose of— Fraud not effected— Estoppel— Arbitration	...	...	544	1897 to 1902
— Tort— Responsibility— Negligence— Agent and principal— Agent mistaken for principal personally— Dealings with Agent in such assumed character	...	...	347	

XXXX

INDEX.

F—*concl.*

	PAGE	YEAR
FRAUDULENT SETTLEMENT to defeat or delay creditors—Burden of proof	315	1892 to 1896

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES and death-bed attentions—Value of evidence of performance of—in cases for inheritance under Buddhist Law	184	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------------

INDEX.

CXXIX

G

PAGE YEAR

GAMBLE—Money lent for the purpose of enabling the borrower to—
is not recoverable by Civil Suit, if the gambling contemplated by the parties when the money was lent is such as is prohibited by law, but if the gambling is not illegal a suit for the recovery of the loan will lie—See Contract ... 7 1904 to 1906

GAMBLING—Illegal—Money lent for the purpose of—not recoverable ... 322 1897 to 1901

GAMING—Unlawful—Money lent for the purpose of—cannot be recovered ... 322 1897 to 1901

GENERAL POWER-OF-ATTORNEY—Suit for dissolution of partnership—			
Principal and Agent—Limitation	...	...	...
	525	1892	to
		1896	

GENERAL PRINCIPLES to be followed in mortgage cases	...	581	} 1892 to 1896
— to be followed in mortgage cases—non-joinder of parties	...	586	

INDEX.

OXFORD

G—contd.

PAGE YEAR

GIFT. Buddhist Law. <i>Poggalika</i> and <i>Thingika</i> —Difference between—	...	...	...	...	78	1892 to 1896
— By a Buddhist monk not accompanied or followed by delivery of possession and intended to take effect only on his death, invalid	...	...	...	...	62	1897 to 1901
— By a Buddhist monk—Under Buddhist Law a layman upon embracing a religious life becomes <i>ipso facto</i> divested of all property, which thereupon vests as it would upon his divorce or decease	...	...	...	...	54	
— Possession—what is requisite to transfer possession— <i>Thingika</i> gift of mortgaged land—Assent of son to gift by father—vested interest possessed by son in father's estate before father's death	...	...	...	...	397	1892 to 1896
— Revocation of—Buddhist Law not applicable to—Succession—Inheritance—Meaning of terms	...	...	...	...	400	
— ordinarily Buddhist Law is not applicable to—but it is applicable to death-bed gifts.—See Buddhist Law—Gift	...	...	...	...	1	1902 to 1903
GIFTS. <i>Poggalika</i> and <i>Thingika</i>	...	...	...	...	59	1892 to 1896
— <i>Poggalika</i> and <i>Thingika</i>	...	...	...	...	72	
— Under Buddhist Law—Validity of—Necessity for strict proof of transfer of possession, which is the crucial test	...	...	...	...	59	1897 to 1901
— Under Hindu Law—delivery or transfer of possession essential to validity of—	...	...	...	...	428	1892 to 1896

G—contd.

PAGE YEAR

GRL, Buddhist—Suit for restitution of conjugal rights against—
under the age of 18 ... 200 1892
to
1896

GRAND-CHILDREN descended from former wives who have been
divorced or separated from husband, and widow—claims to
estate of deceased by— ... 110 1892
to
1896
— Partition of property between—and step-grand-parent ... 122 } 1897
— Step—Shares entitled to—Original and joint property— ... } to
Joint living—Buddhist Law—Inheritance ... 126 } 1901
— illegitimate—excluded from inheritance of grand-parents when
the latter have left legitimate children surviving them ... 141 1892
to
1896

GRAND-DAUGHTER—Share of—in her own parents' estate as against
her step-grand-parent under Buddhist Law ... 164 1897
to
1901

INDEX.

CXXIX

G—contd.

PAGE YEAR

GRAND-PARENTS. Inheritance of—illegitimate grand-children excluded from—when grand-parents have left legitimate children surviving them	141	1892 to 1896
— Step—Partition of property between grand-children and— ...	122	1897 to 1901
— Step—Shares of grand-daughter in her own parents' estate as against her—under Buddhist Law	164	

GUARANTEE—Contract of—Construction of document containing—Alteration with implied assent of obligee—Construction controlled by final expression of obligation written by obligee himself in his own language	385	1897 to 1901
---	-----	--------------

GUARDIAN—Objection to the appointment of a—under the Guardians and Wards Act—belonging to an undivided Hindu family subject to the Mitakshara Law does not apply in Burma, where the conditions and incidents of joint family property are different under Buddhist Law—Duty of guardian ...	408	1891 to 1895
--	-----	--------------

G—concl'd.

	PAGE	YEAR
GUARDIANS AND WARDS. The father of an illegitimate child, if not personally disqualified, may be entitled to the guardianship of the child—Adoption by Mahomedans ...	415	
— s. 6—Guardianship of child and of child's property ...	645	
— s. 13—The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code should be followed as far as may be in proceedings under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	407	1892 to 1896
— s. 15, 17—Mahomedan Law—Custody of children ...	540	
— s. 17, 19, 21, 39—Appointment of a guardian through the Court—Points to be considered in the—Duty of guardian—Objection to appointment ...	408	
— s. 17—When the ordinary candidates for the guardianship of the property of a minor are a mother and a paternal uncle, there appears to be no authority under the Mahomedan Law for preferring the uncle ...	I	1907 to 1909
— s. 19—Appointment of guardian of a minor whose father is living ...	412	1892 to 1896
— s. 19—Prohibition of appointment or declaration of guardian of person of minor whose father is living, and not in the opinion of the Court unfit ...	413	
— s. 43—Powers of Courts in respect of guardians regulated and limited by Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 ...	435	1897 to 1901
 GUARDIANSHIP of child and of child's property and ownership of such property upon second marriage of father subject to Buddhist Law ...	645	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

CKXXVII

H

PAGE YEAR

HEADMAN—Village.—An agreement by which a—transfers his official duties to another person who in consideration of performing them is to obtain a proportion of the commission, is one of which the consideration and object are unlawful and opposed to public policy, and which should not be enforced by a Court of Justice.—*See* Contract ... 6 1902 to 1903

HEAD WIFE.—Position of concubine or lesser wife living along with —and of child of such concubine living with father—Effect of subsequent regular marriage after death of—on position of offspring of a concubine or lesser wife ... 145 1892 to 1896

— Son of—Son and daughter of second regular wife—Son of slave concubine—Suit for partition between—Shares to which entitled 176 1897 to 1901

HEARSAY.—"Distinction between secondary evidence of the contents of a document and oral evidence of the transaction.—*See* Evidence ... 13 1907 to 1908

HIERARCHICAL authorities of Buddhist community—Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of— ... 72 1892 to 1896

H—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
HEIRS inherit estate when the person from whom they inherit dies and not when their inheritance is partitioned	176	1897 to 1901
----- Natural—Diversion of estate from—to religious endowment should be strictly looked into	397	1892
----- of a mortgagor—Persons entitled to redeem a mortgage	581	1896

HINDU BUDDHISTS—Buddhist Law of inheritance among—of Arakan and Chittagong	608	
----- FAMILY—Minor belonging to—subject to Mitakshara law— Objection to guardian appointed for—does not apply in Burma	408	
----- Law—Law and custom of the community of Ponnas or Manipuri Brahmins settled in Upper Burma in respect of the appointment of priests to the charge of temples or religious endowments, Respective rights of the founders of such endowments and of the priestly family selected for the performance of religious duties with regard to the appointment of one priest in succession to another	420	1892 to 1896
----- Wills—A will made by a Hindu in Upper Burma—Construction —Gift—Delivery or transfer of possession essential to validity of—	428	

HIRE-PURCHASE agreement—equivalent to an agreement to purchase	291	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------------

INDEX.

CXXXIX

H—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
HLUTDAW.—The mere presence on a document of the impression of a seal such as was in use by the—or High Court of the Burmese Government, is no sufficient proof of the correctness of the document as a copy, of the existence of the original, or of the genuineness of the transaction to which it purports to testify	404	1897 to 1901
HINAPAZON LETTETFWA.—A mortgage by a wife of her interest in a house and land which was—without her husband's consent was valid.—See Buddhist Law—Marriage—Joint Property ...	1	1907 to 1908
HUNDI.—Construction of a—See Negotiable Instruments ...	5	1902 to 1903
HUSBAND.—Misconduct on the part of—which may not in itself be sufficient to entitle a wife under Buddhist Law to divorce, may nevertheless be sufficient to entitle her to insist on a divorce by mutual consent.—See Buddhist Law—Divorce ...	6	1902 to 1903
— A Burmese-Buddhist wife is entitled to sue her—during the marriage to recover, with interest, money raised on mortgage of her separate property and lent to her—for his separate use. See Buddhist Law—Marriage ...	1	1904 to 1906
— Buddhist.—Suit by—for himself and as sole representative of his deceased wife ...	104	1892 to
— AND WIFE.—Buddhist—Joint property of—attached in execution of a decree against the husband alone ...	45	1896

H—concl'd.

	PAGE	YEAR
HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Buddhist—Property jointly owned by—should ordinarily be deemed to be in the possession of the former—	303	1898 to 1896
— AND WIFE DIVORCED.—Daughter of—living with her mother and separating entirely from her father loses claim to inherit any share in her father's estate	116	1897 to 1901
— AND WIFE DYING WITHOUT ISSUE.—Rights to inheritance of estate of—Divided and undivided ancestral estate ...	146	
— AND WIFE.—There is no distinction in Buddhist Law between the respective interests of a—in jointly acquired property when the parties have been married before (<i>eindaunggyi</i>), and when they have not been married before.—See Buddhist Law—Divorce	1	1904 to 1906
— when a—die within a short time of each other, leaving neither descendants nor ancestors, the relations of both may inherit the estate.—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance	7	
— Buddhist—or wife—Interest of—in property acquired by the other alone upon divorce by mutual consent—Collusive divorce to avoid attachment of property	41	1892 to 1896
— Deceased—Claim of wife to inherit the property of her—to whom she was unfaithful	116	
— Exclusion of—from share in estate of parents under Buddhist Law when wife predeceases her parents	169	1897 to 1901
— Legal representative of deceased wife—Buddhist Law—Divorce	53	1892 to 1896
HUSBAND OR WIFE.—Deceased—may have married before or after the death of parents, but must have survived them so as to be in reach of inheritance—on death of one, succession of other to inheritance	121	
— Union of—as it exists under Buddhist law should be treated as a partnership	204	1892 to 1896
— whose destinies are not cast together—divorce cannot be granted on this allegation	56	

INDEX.

CXII

I

	PAGE	YEAR
ILLEGAL CONTRACT.—Money paid under an—not recoverable because the illegal contract was not carried out	326	1897 to 1901
— GAMBLING.—Money lent for the purpose of—not recoverable ...	322	1897 to 1901
ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.—Appointment of guardian of—Father's claim	413	1892 to 1896
— Father of—if not personally disqualified, may be entitled to the guardianship of the child	415	
ILLEGITIMATE grand-children excluded from inheritance of grand-parents when the latter have left legitimate children surviving them	141	1892 to 1896
ILL-TREATMENT AND DESERTION BY PETITIONER.—A valid plea of justification under Buddhist Law—Conjugal rights—Restitution of—See Buddhist Law—Marriage	5	1904 to 1906

I—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY. —Action for enforcement of contract for sale of land—Breach of contract—when specific performance may be enforced	539	1897 to 1901
— Customs with regard to succession among the owners of the right of digging for petroleum oil at Yenangyaung	237	1892 to 1896
— Mesne profits for the period prior to institution which can be claimed in a suit for—must be profits which the person in wrongful possession actually received, or might with ordinary diligence have received during that period.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	50	1904 to 1906
— Tari palms and coconut trees are not “standing timber” as referred to in section 3 of the Upper Burma Registration Regulation, but are— <i>See</i> Upper Burma Registration Regulation	1	1902 to 1903
— The proviso to Article 148, Limitation Act, in respect of the period within which a suit must be brought against a mortgagee to redeem—mortgaged has no application in Upper Burma where the general period of 60 years is allowed ...	524	1892 to 1896
IMPOSSIBILITY discussed and explained.— <i>See</i> Contract	108	1910 to 1913

INDEX.

cxliii

I—contd.

PAGE YEAR

IMPROPER admission of appeal after allowed period of limitation ... 547 1892
to
1896

INADMISSIBILITY of parol evidence to contradict or vary terms of a
document ... 345 1892
to
1896

"INANIMATE" property applies to land among other things ... 121 1892
to
1896

INAPPLICABILITY of Buddhist Law in regard to questions of limita-
tion ... 487 1892
to
1896

I—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

INFLUENCE—Undue—Power of Court to deal with unconscionable		
contract ...	315	1897 to 1901

IN FORMA PAUPERIS—Application for leave to sue—Interest in subject		
matter of [suit—Chancery ]	272	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

cxlv

I—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
INHERITANCE among Chins—Joint family property—custom ...	238	1892 to 1896
— Buddhist Law—Daughter of divorced wife born after divorce living with mother—and did not maintain filial relations with father—father having left no other wife, child or grand-child—is entitled to inherit half against sister of father with whom father lived.—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	15	1904 to 1906
— Buddhist Law.—Exclusion of illegitimate children ...	141	1892 to 1896
— Buddhist Law of—among Hindu—Buddhists of Arakan and Chittagong ...	608	
— Buddhist Law.—Second wife entitled to share in—with first or chief wife when she has clearly the status of a wife under Buddhist Law ...	160	1897 to 1901
— Buddhist Law.—When a husband and wife die within a short time of each other, leaving neither descendants nor ancestors, the relations of both may inherit the estate.—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	7	1904 to 1906
— Children who voluntarily separate from their mother on her second marriage and perform no filial duties are excluded from— ...	113	1897 to 1901
— Claim to share of—before death of both parents—under Buddhist Law ...	138	1892 to 1896
— Claim to share of undivided family—Burden of proof—Limitation ...	493	
— Distinction between wife and concubine—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	42	1910 to 1913
— Duties and share of <i>kittima</i> adopted child—Buddhist law ...	22	1892 to 1896
— Husband and wife—on death of one succession of other to— ...	121	
— Living apart from parents and not attending in illness does not of itself rupture family-ties, or disqualify children from.— See Probate and Administration ...	7	1902 to 1903
— Mahomedan and not Buddhist law applicable to Zerbadis or native Mussulmans in Upper Burma in matters of— ...	529	1892 to 1896
— Presumption under Buddhist law as to status of woman to share in—when she has a separate residence to that of her husband ...	194	

I—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
INHERITANCE.—Property inherited during marriage—Definition of <i>Auratha</i> son— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	66	1914 to 1916
— Right to—of estate of husband and wife dying without issue— Divided and undivided ancestral property—Buddhist Law— Inheritance ...	146	1897 to 1901
— Succession—meaning of terms ...	400	1892 to 1896
— Suit for share of—Limitation—doubtful whether Article 127, Schedule II of the Limitation Act, is applicable to a case be- tween Buddhists in Burma ...	458	1897 to 1901
— The rule that mere absence of joint living is not sufficient to exclude from—and that filial neglect must be proved, applies to step-children.— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	1	1904 to 1906
— Under Buddhist Law—can ascend when there are no descen- dants—Authority of Manukye Dhammathat, X—62—denied	111	1897 to 1901
— Under Buddhist Law—for daughter of divorced wife who lives with her mother or mother's family and not with her father ...	159	1892 to 1896
INJURY—Done by one animal to another—Proof required—Damages —Ferocity—Negligence—Tort ...	567	1897 to 1901
— Done by one animal to another—Proof required—Damages Ferocity—Scienter—Tort ...	565	

INDEX.

cxlvii

I—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
INSOLVENCY—Provincial—Acts of bad faith—Adjudication— <i>See</i> Provincial Insolvency	84	1910 to 1913

INSOLVENT—Application by judgment-debtor to be declared—Burden of proof	282	1897 to 1908
— Judgment-debtor—Liability of person furnishing security for—	269	1892 to 1896
— Section 40 (2), Provincial Insolvency Act, must be read with section 16 (2) and section 60, Civil Procedure Code, and the Court acting under section 40 (2) cannot allow more than half the—salary for the maintenance of himself and his family— <i>See</i> Provincial Insolvency Act	132	1914 to 1915

INSTRUMENT admitted in evidence—provisions of Stamp Act—Section 36 to be observed	633	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------------

I—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
INTEREST on promissory note or bill-of-exchange—how to be calculated	591	1892 to 1896
— Rate of excessive—reduction of—under Contract Act, section 74	300	1896
INTERPRETATION of section 20 of the Limitation Act	466	1892 to 1896
INTESTATE—Co-heir cannot sue administrator for partition of estate of an— See Probate and Administration	I	1902 to 1903
INVESTIGATION— <i>Held</i> —that though a Judge may refuse to make an—under O. XXI, r. 58, if he is of opinion that the application has been designedly delayed, he cannot dismiss an application on that ground once he has made an—but is bound to pass an order under r. 60 or r. 61—See Civil Procedure	136	1914 to 1916
— OF CLAIM TO PROPERTY attached in execution of decrees—Points for enquiry—Duty of investigating court	262	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

cxlix

I—concl'd.

PAGE YEAR

Issues. Framing of—at first hearing of suit—new ground of objection in appeal	265	} 1893 to 1896
— Settlement of—burden of proof—necessity for making parties clearly understand points on which evidence is required	400	

J

	PAGE	YEAR
JOINDER —defect in plaint for non-mortgage—redemption—general principles to be followed	586	1892 to 1896
— OF PARTIES—of all persons interested in property ...	581	
 JOINT CLAIM —among Burmese. Presumptions as to portions being joint or separate property of heirs under varying circumstances		
—Burden of proof	435	1892 to 1896
— Claim for—and divorce on grounds of cruelty on part of the husband	48	
— Claim to share of ancestral property by certain co-heirs against other co-heirs in possession for upwards of over 12 years' limitation	437	
— Claim to share of family estate—effect of land passing from one branch of family to another—limitation—Burden of proof	518	
— Claim to share of undivided family inheritance—Burden of proof—nature of proof required—limitation	493	
 JOINT DECREE-HOLDER —Application for execution of decree by—Exercise of judicial discretion by Courts in dealing with applications under section 231, Civil Procedure Code	247	1897 to 1901
 JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY —Inheritance—division of—under Chin law	238	1892 to 1896
— Suit by children against their widowed mother for protection of—	174	
 JOINTLY ACQUIRED PROPERTY — <i>Payin</i> property or property anterior to second marriage—claims to—under Buddhist Law	184	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

cli

J—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

JOINT LIMITATION—Award not followed by possession without effect				
in stopping running of time	...	...	...	481 1892
				to
				1896

JOINT LIVING—Original and joint property—Shares to which step-			
grand-children are entitled	...	...	...
— Question whether mere absence of—excludes a child or grand-		126	1897
child from inheritance—Necessity for filial neglect to exclude		193	to
			1901

J—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
JOINT MORTGAGORS, Representatives of mortgagors ...	556	1892 to 1896
JOINT—Partial division of—portion under mortgage—Redemption by co-heir claiming in individual right—Time from which period of limitation begins to run	500	1892 to 1896
JOINT PROMISORS—Liability of—to joint promisor although the creditors' claim as against them was barred by limitation ...	331	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

CHH

J—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
JOINT PROPERTY—attachment by actual seizure of—to the extent of the wife's interest—when decree passed against the wife alone—husband and wife being Buddhists—lawful.—See Execution of Decree	I	1902 to 1903
— Claim to share of—of brother and sister, both being alive— Law of Inheritance not applicable	102	1897 to 1901
— OF BUDDHIST HUSBAND AND WIFE. Attachment of—in execution of a decree against the husband alone	45	1892 to 1896
— Right of a husband or wife to alienate—without the other's consent.—A mortgage by a wife of her interest in a house and land which was <i>hnapasôn lettetpwa</i> without her husband's consent was valid.—See Buddhist Law—Marriage—Joint Property	I	1907 to 1909
— Suit for partition of a portion of—cannot lie—the whole estate should be brought into division	229	1897 to 1901
— Suit for a share of—land in possession of member of family holding Thugyiship for time being—Father losing Thugyiship and second son obtaining it during father's lifetime on elder son refusing to take it. Partition of portion of land among co-heirs of father	441	1892 to 1896
— There is no necessary presumption that where a family breaks up the family property remains undivided. Even though some of it may be mortgaged there is nothing to prevent an arrangement between the heirs as to the partition of the rights of redemption	444	
— Transfer of land by head of joint family binding on co-heirs— estoppel	383	1892 to 1896

J—contd.

PAGE YEAR

JOINT PROPERTY.—Transfer of share of— ... 345 1892
to
1896

JUDGE. Judgment written by a—after making over charge of his
office not invalid ... 246 1897
to
1901

JUDGMENT-CREDITOR—A—does not cease to be a creditor for the
purposes of section 206, Succession Act—through execution of
his decree being barred under section 179, Schedule II,
Limitation Act ... 635 1892
to
1896

JUDGMENT-DEBTOR—Possession—Proof—Burden of — Attached pro-
erty ... 275 } 1897
— The judgment-debtor is the party who has to show the Court
his right to exemption from the provisions of law which the—
has put in force against him ... 279 } to
1901

INDEX.

civ

J—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
JUDGMENT-DEBTOR—Application by—to be declared insolvent—		
Burden of proof ...	282	
— Arrested and released immediately without being imprisoned may be re-arrested ...	281	1897 to 1901
— Costs incurred by the decree-holder in contesting the removal of attachment cannot be added to the amount of the decree against the— ...	426	
— Execution may be had simultaneously against the person and property of the—unless there be special cause to the contrary. —See Execution of Decree ...	1	1904 to 1906
— Interest in a partnership attachable in execution of a decree against one of several partners—Procedure ...	431	1897 to 1901
— Liability of person furnishing security for—to appear when called upon ...	269	1892 to 1896
— No authority for permitting a—in execution proceedings to prove in contravention of O. XXI, r. 2, an adjustment out of Court, if such adjustment has not been certified and he has not applied within the time allowed by Article 174, Schedule I, Limitation Act, to have it certified.—See Limitation ...	191	1910 to 1913
— The—is the party who has to show the Court his right to exemption from the provisions of law which the judgment- creditor has put in force against him ...	279	1897 to 1902

J—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

JUDGMENT.—*Ex-parte*—service of summons on defendant—care to
be taken in— 262 1892
to
1896

— Application for a review of—on the ground of non-production
of certain evidence in the Court of First Instance ... 284 }
1892
to
1896
— Application for review of—conditions necessary for an—to be
entertained 287 }

— Review of—cannot be admitted for the purpose of re-arguing
a case on previous material—Error of law can be good ground
for review only where the law is definite and capable of distinct
ascertainment—*See* Civil Procedure 3 1902
to
1903

INDEX.

clvii

J—contd.

PAGE YEAR

JUDGMENT.—Review of—conditions under which—can be granted ... 153 1892
to
1896

— written by a Judge after making over charge of his office not
invalid ... 246 1897
to
1901

J—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

JURISDICTION —A High Court by directing under section 22, Civil Procedure Code, that a suit shall proceed in a Court in another—and not in the Court in its own—in which it has been instituted, in effect stays further proceedings in the latter Court and makes the Court incompetent to proceed with the case, and hence the only course open to it is to return the plaint to the plaintiff for presentation in the proper Court— <i>See Civil Procedure</i>	25	1907 to 1909
— Civil Court bound of its own motion to consider whether it has —Duty of Appellate Court to rectify error in appeal when question of—has been overlooked	443	1897 to 1901
— Civil Court has no—in any matter which a Revenue Officer is empowered under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation to dispose of—Suit will not lie in a Civil Court to execute the orders of a Revenue Officer whether by restitution or otherwise— <i>See Civil Procedure</i>	13	1902 to 1903
— Consent of parties cannot confer—where it does not exist	447	1892 to 1896
— Court has no—to execute decree sent for execution when it is in excess of the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction as an Original Court— <i>See Execution of Decree</i>	5	1902 to 1903
— COURT—Return of plaint to be presented in proper Court —Removal of attachment—Regular suit—Objections to jurisdiction cannot be passed over	216	1897 to 1901
— Ecclesiastical—Civil Court should abstain from deciding points which fall within the sphere of— <i>See Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical</i>	1	1902 to 1903
— <i>Held</i> —that the—of Civil Courts is not barred by section 53 (2) (x), Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, to claims to a right to fish, or connected with, or arising out of, the demarcation or disposal of any fishery— <i>See Land and Revenue Regulation</i>	136	1914 to 1916

J—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
JURISDICTION— <i>Held</i> —that clause (ii) to sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, neither bars nor purports to bar the— of Civil Courts over claims to the ownership or possession of any State land except in respect of such matters as the Local Government or a Revenue Officer is empowered by or under the Regulation to dispose of; and inasmuch as the Regulation does not empower Revenue Officers to dispose of claims between private persons to the ownership or possession of any State land more than one year after the date of the declaration by the Collector that the land is State and does not give any authority to the Financial Commissioner to make rules for deciding such claims, the— of the Civil Courts is not barred and they are entitled and bound to take cognizance of such claims.— <i>See</i> Land and Revenue Regulation.	151	1914 to 1916
— of a Township Court to try a suit brought under section 283, Civil Procedure Code, to assert the same right which a Subdivisional Court had disallowed under section 281. In such a suit the jurisdiction of the Court is determined by the amount in dispute, and not by the amount of the decree in execution of which the property had been attached.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	19	1902 to 1903
— OF CIVIL COURTS—State land—Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, section 53 (2) (ii) ...	209	1897 to 1901
— OF COURT—Suit for redemption of mortgage of State land—barred by Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, section 53 (2) (ii)—Possession ...	207	
— OF COURT UNDER THE INDIAN DIVORCE ACT. Christian Marriage Act—Code of Civil Procedure ...	336	1892 to 1896
— Redemption Suit—Value of suit.— <i>Held</i> —that in a suit for redemption of a usufructuary mortgage that subject-matter of the suit is the land sought to be recovered, and that accordingly for the purposes of jurisdiction the value of the suit is the actual market value of the land at the time the suit is filed. <i>Maung Kyaw Dun v. Maung Kyaw and one</i> , 1 L.B.R., 96 referred to. <i>Kubair Singh v. Alma Ram</i> , I.L.R., 5 All., 332, referred to. <i>Amanat Begam and one v. Bhajan Lal and others</i> , I.L.R. 8 All., 438, referred to. <i>Rupchand Khemchand and one v. Balwant Narayan and others</i> , I.L.R. 11 Bom., 591, referred to. <i>Ramchandra Baba Sathe v. Janardani Apaji</i> , I.L.R. 14 Bom., 19, referred to. <i>Mana Vikrama Zamorin Maharaja Bahadur of Calicut v. Surya Narayana Bhatta and another</i> , I.L.R. 5 Mad., 284, referred to. <i>Nga Tun Baw and one v. Mi Kye and one</i> ...	10	1910 to 1913

J—concl.

	PAGE	YEAR
JURISDICTION—Service of summons on defendant whose residence is out of the—of a Court	262	1892 to 1896
— Suit for recovery of money paid as compensation for acquisition of land by Government—Not a land suit—Jurisdiction of Township Court	441	1897 to 1901
— Suit for rent of State land not cognizable by the Civil Courts.— See Civil Procedure	1	1902 to 1903

INDEX.

clxi

K

	PAGE	YEAR
KITTIMA ADOPTED CHILD—What is a share of a— ...	22	1892 to 1896
— adopted son—takes position of natural son when there are no natural children ...	171	1892 to 1896
— adoption—to establish a—proof of publicity and notoriety essential ...	34	1892 to 1896
— SON—Conditions under which—entitled to inherit—though living apart from his adoptive parents ...	135	1897 to 1901
— SON—THAHETA SON—Law relating to— ...	144	

K—concl'd.

PAGE YEAR

KYAUNG. Suit for ejectment from a—	...	...	72	1892
— Suit for ejectment from a—Ceremony of making a libation of	...	...	56	to
water in the consecration of land and buildings	...	...	56	1896
— Suit for possession of a—Authority of Buddhist ecclesiastical	...	...	42	1897
authorities in ecclesiastical matters	...	...	42	to
				1901

INDEX.

clxiii

L

	PAGE	YEAR
LAND—Although ordinarily trees may be presumed to belong to the owner of the—on which they grow and <i>vice versa</i> , the presumption may be rebutted by evidence of separate ownership of land and trees and of the existence of local custom to that effect	360	1897 to 1901
— Building on another person's—by other than a mere trespasser	214	1892 to 1896
— Claim to—alleged to be mortgaged—Burden of proof ...	565	
— Dispossession of—primary evidence—Burden of proof ...	234	
— Defendant in possession of—there being no wrongful dispossession of plaintiff—Plaintiff asserts permissive occupation by defendant—Defendant asserts possession of land by gift outright—Burden of proof on plaintiff.— <i>See</i> Evidence ...	7	1902 to 1903
— Forcible or wrongful dispossession of—Burden of proof ...	233	1892 to 1896
— in possession of a member of a family holding thugyiship for the time being—Joint family property—Suit for a share of—	441	
— Need for clear proof of ancient claims to—after long undisturbed possession	551	
— Ownership of—Burden of proof on person out of possession ...	421	1897 to 1901
— Possession of— <i>Bobabaing</i> — <i>Sisa</i> — <i>Thugyisa</i> —Distinction between claims founded on official and on private title—Burden of proof	416	
— Possession of—Suit for recovery of—of which possession has been lost—Barred by limitation	513	
— Practice in Upper Burma of making further advances on usufructuary mortgages as—becomes better cultivated and more valuable—Effect as regards limitation	522	
— Redemption of—mortgaged—Burden of proof—estoppel ...	561	
— Right of owner of—to enjoyment of water of natural stream—Substantial interference with such enjoyment constitutes Tort—Easement	642	1892 to 1896
— Rival claimants. Contending possession of—	251	
— Sale of—State land—title—occupancy	615	
— State—private land—Questions concerning—	634	
— Suit for possession of—on the ground of dispossession or discontinuance of possession—period within which such dispossession or discontinuance of possession must be proved—Burden of proof	375	
— Suit for recovery of—assigned by award—Article 144 or 148 of schedule to Limitation Act applicable—Plea of limitation can be raised in appeal	446	1897 to 1901
— Suit for recovery of money paid as compensation for acquisition of—by Government—not a land suit—Jurisdiction of Township Court	441	
— Suit for recovery of possession of—, Burden of proof on wrongdoer. Claim to waste—as <i>bobabaing</i> and not State-land. Title arising from possession of—after and before annexation	224	1892 to 1896
— Suit for redemption of—alleged to have been mortgaged—Possession—Adverse—Limitation	464	1897 to 1901

L—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
LAND—Suit for redemption of mortgage by persons holding—as tenants on the allegation that they were representatives of the original mortgagor and the landlord representative of the original mortgagee—Burden of proof—Limitation ...	579	1892 to 1896
— Suit for value of trees and crops standing on—may not be substantially in issue in a suit for ownership of land—custom ...	213	1897 to 1901
— Suit to recover a piece of—Burden of proof of ownership ...	371	1892 to 1896
— Title to ownership of—occupied with permission—possession—limitation	363	
— Transfer of—by head of joint family—binding on co-heirs—Estoppel	383	
— Usufructuary mortgage of—Failure of mortgagor to deliver possession—Remedy of mortgage	573	
LANDLORD. Claim as representative of deceased—Suit for ejectment—Cause of action	251	1892 to 1896
— Suit by a—to eject a tenant from his house is governed as regards Court Fees by Article 17, Clause VI, of Schedule II, of the Court Fees Act.—See Court Fees	1	1902 to 1903
— AND TENANT—In Burma the practice of annual letting being customary the presumption of a relationship of—once proved continuing to subsist not strong—open to tenant to show that previous relationship has ceased to exist	535	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

clxv

L—contd.

PAGE YEAR

- LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION—Section 23—~~island~~ and alluvial formations in rivers and waste land considered State Custom 324 1892 to 1896
- 39, 53 (2) (ii).—A Civil Court may attach the produce of State land in execution of a decree, but that before paying the sale-proceeds the Court should ascertain from the Revenue authorities whether all revenue and arrears due on the land from which the produce was obtained have been satisfied, and if these dues have not yet been satisfied, should make them good as a first charge from the sale-proceeds ... I 1907 to 1909
- 53, (2) (ii).—A right of way as an easement is an interest in land within the meaning of—and Civil Courts are debarred from entertaining a suit to establish such a right over State land
- 53, (2), (ii).—A *Twinyo* or *Ayo* is an interest in State land, and consequently in view of—the Civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain a suit to recover a *Twinyo* or *Ayo* ... I } 1904 to 1906
5 }
- 53 (2) (ii).—*Held*—that clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Land and Revenue Regulation neither bars nor purports to bar the jurisdiction of Civil Courts over claims to the ownership or possession of any State land except in respect of such matters as the Local Government or a Revenue Officer is empowered by or under the Regulation to dispose of; and inasmuch as the Regulation does not empower Revenue Officers to dispose of claims between private persons to the ownership or possession of any State land more than one year after the date of the declaration by the Collector that the land is State and does not give any authority to the Financial Commissioner to make rules for deciding such claims, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is not barred and they are entitled and bound to take cognizance of such claims.
U.B.R., 1897—01, II, 207, 209, 211 (dissented from). Civil Appeal No. 195 of 1913 (Unpublished).
— No. 372 of 1913 (Unpublished).
Blackstones' Commentaries, Chapter X.
Journal of the Society of the Comparative Legislation, Vol. XXXVI, p. 211.
Sonilal Sheoshanka by his Agent, Ram Pershad v. Delawar
- 53 (2) (x).—*Held*—that the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is not barred by section 53 (2) (x), Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, to claims to a right to fish or connected with, or arising out of, the demarcation or disposal of any fishery. 151 } 1914 to 1916
Civil Second Appeal No. 307 of 1915.
Maung Hme and one, v. Maung Tun Hla ... 136 }

clxvi

INDEX.

L—contd.

PAGE YEAR

LAW APPLICABLE TO TORT.—a suit will not lie where the damage
complained of is too remote—See Tort

I 1904
to
1906

INDEX.

clxvii

L—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

LAW AND CUSTOM of the community of *Ponnas* or Manipuri Brahmins settled in Upper Burma in respect of the appointment of priests to the charge of temples or religious endowments ... 420 1892 to 1896

LEASE by mortgagee whether determinable on redemption—*See* Mortgage ... 14 1910 to 1913

LEGAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE—Duty of Courts to allow a reasonable time to parties to procure—and to take into consideration the circumstances under which alone such—are obtainable in Upper Burma ... 245 } 1892 to 1896
 — Representative of deceased debtor—Suit against—not necessary to prove that assets have come into hands of legal representative if there are assets of which he might become possessed—Decree should mention that it is against—in that character ... 53 }

L—contd.

PAGE YEAR

LESSER WIFE OR CONCUBINE living along with head wife—position of —and of child of such concubine living with father—Effect of subsequent regular marriage after death of head wife on position of offspring of	...	...	...	145	1892 to 1896
LESSER WIFE. Family of—Chief wife—family of—Inheritance entitled to—	...	...	...	138	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

clix

L—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, Application for revocation of the grant of—Refusal of Court to grant revocation—Duty of Courts in regard to applications under the Probate and Administration Act	533	1897 to 1901
— Deceased person—Succession Certificate Act—†	638	1892 to 1896
— Effect and grant of—Scope and object of the Act—See Probate and Administration	69	1910 to 1913
— Grant of—to creditor	635	1892 to 1896
— Merits of parties to be considered in granting—	531	1897 to 1901
— Need for care in issuing citations and scrutinizing claims for—Procedure	610	1892 to 1896
— Objection by persons claiming as adopted children—See Probate and Administration	101	1914 to 1915
— a suit following five months after the issue of—property in the possession of persons to whom it had been distributed by the administrator or did not invalidate the suit—Decree should have merely specified the share to which plaintiff was entitled of the deceased's interest in the undivided property and should not have defined the extent of the deceased's interest—See Probate and Administration	3	1902 to 1903
— when an applicant for—is entitled to inherit and is under no positive disqualification and there is no application by any other person, the application should not be refused.—See Probate and Administration	7	

L—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
<i>Lettetpwa</i> and <i>Payin</i> property.—Buddhist law—Divorce—award by arbitrators	43	1892 to 1896
LIABILITY. Acknowledgment of—Dismissal of—instituted after period of limitation	448	1897 to 1901
LIMITATION. Claim to land on ground of descent from remote common ancestor. Long possession by one branch of descendants. Omission to show or even allege possession or enjoyment within 12 years of institution of suit. Limitation—Plaint should have been rejected as showing no cause of action ...	507	1892 to 1896
— Claim to redeem a mortgage founded on a subsequent loan which saves—Evidence—Corroboration—Discrepancy ...	500	1897 to 1901
— Claim to share of ancestral family property by certain co-heirs against other co-heirs in possession for upwards of twelve years	437	1892 to 1896
— Improper admission of appeal after allowed period of—	547	
— Joint family property—co-heirs—Separate holding by one branch—Adverse possession ...	444	
— Joint—Promisors—Liability of—to joint promisor although the creditor's claim as against them was barred by—	331	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

cixxi

L—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
LIMITATION. Original mortgage barred by—Renewal of mortgage within time set up—Burden of proof ...	220	1892 to 1896
— Redemption of mortgage—exclusion of case from the usual prescribed period of 60 years ...	579	
— Subsequent small advances to keep alive an old mortgage of which the redemption would otherwise be barred by—should be carefully tested and considered ...	507	1897 to 1901
— Suit to set aside an award which was based on a point of— Rules of—under Buddhist law obsolete ...	9	1892 to 1896
— Act s. 4, Articles 113, 144, 148—Suit for recovery of land assigned by award—Article 144 or 148 applicable—Plea of limitation can be raised in appeal ...	446	1897 to 1901
— ss. 4, 19—Dismissal of suit instituted after period of—Acknowledgment of liability ...	448	
— ss. 4, 5. Rejection of appeal as being beyond time limited therefor— Rejection of application for revision in a case where the remedy of appeal cannot be had ...	450	
— s. 5. Judicial discretion to be exercised in construction of words "Sufficient Cause" in section 5, with reference to special circumstances of particular case. Attachment by respondent of duly stamped and completed memorandum of appeal considered sufficient cause for delay in presenting the appeal ...	452	1892 to 1896
— ss. 5, 12. Computation of period of limitation under section 12 —Construction of the words "time requisite for obtaining copy of the decree appealed against—" ...	456	
— s. 5. On general grounds a plea of sickness should only be accepted upon the very strongest proof of entire disability to attend to any duty, if accepted at all as an excuse for delay in the presentation of an appeal ...	451	1897 to 1901
— s. 5. The true rule under—is whether under the special circumstances of each case the appellant acted under an honest though mistaken belief formed with due care and attention. In the exercise of discretion under the section the words "sufficient cause" should receive a liberal construction so as to advance substantial justice when no negligence nor inaction nor want of <i>bonafides</i> is imputable to the appellant. Where an appeal was dismissed for default and the appellant applied to have the appeal reopened on the ground that he was misled by his advocate who had misunderstood the date fixed for hearing.— <i>Held</i> —that a fair opportunity must be given to the appellant to prove that he had sufficient cause for his non appearance and the explanation, if made out, would be a reasonable one and the appellant would be entitled under section 558, Civil Procedure Code, to have the appeal reopened ...	1	1907 to 1909
— ss. 5, 17, 22. Civil Procedure—O. XXII.—An amendment that would deprive a party of the defence of limitation should not be allowed. <i>Thakur Rajhmalkji v. Shah Lal</i> , I.L.R. 19 All., 330. <i>Malikajuna v. Pullaga and others</i> , I.L.R. 16 Mad., 319.		

L—contd.

	PAGE	Y
<i>Alagappa Chetty v. Vellian Chetty and another</i> , I.L.R. 18 Mad., 33.		
<i>Mi Bin Zi v. Mi Ni and one</i>	175	1896
LIMITATION, s. 11. Execution of decree for money must be effected by attaching the property of the judgment-debtor and selling it by auction. The attachment must be considered as continuing and no bar of limitation could be raised to prevent co-heir from discharging the amount of the decree and obtaining the release of the share of the estate from attachment ...	458	1896
—s. 12. The "time requisite for obtaining a copy" in—does not commence until the appellant does something to obtain the copy—Delay in signing a decree cannot be brought in to benefit a person who has not made any application to obtain a copy—See Civil Procedure	24	1904 to 1906
—s. 12, <i>Held</i> —that article 12 of the Limitation Act applies only to parties to the suit or to the execution proceedings arising from it and not to strangers. I.L.R., 17 Mad., 316. —11 Bom., 130. I.L.B.R., 53. IV.L.B.R., 40. <i>Ma Nge Ma v. Shwe Hnit and two others</i>	116	1914 to 1916
—s. 14. Duty of Appellate Court to see that satisfactory cause is shown for not preferring an appeal under—before admitting an application for revision	245	1892 to 1896
—s. 19. "Signed"—what constitutes signing. Drawing up of document after old Burmese fashion does not amount to signing—Extension of Limitation Act to Upper Burma and operation suspended for three years so as to give ample time for enforcing old claims	462	
—s. 20. Interpretation of—payment of interest as such—Effect of section 5 of Regulation X of 1887	466	
— <i>Held</i> —that to save limitation the payment towards interest must be the payment of interest as such, <i>i.e.</i> , there must be an intention on the debtor's part that the money should be paid on account by interest and something to indicate that intention. I.L.R., 31 All., 495. U.B.R., 1892-96, 11, 466. <i>Nga Twe and one v. Nga Ba</i>	80	1914 to 1916
—s. 25. In computing the period of limitation in a suit brought on a promissory note, the note in question having been executed on the 7th May 1907.— <i>Held</i> —that the period of limitation should be computed from the expiration of the day on which the note was made and that the three years expired at 12 midnight on the 7th May 1910. <i>Tara Chand Ghose v. Munshi Abdul Ali</i> , B.L.R., VIII, 24. Mitra's Commentaries on the Indian Limitation Act, 5th Edition, p. 769, Notes under section 255.		

INDEX.

c|xxiii

L—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
<i>Nga Po Yin v. Mi Shan Nu and one</i> ...	146	1910 to 1913
LIMITATION S. 26. Acquisition of easements otherwise than under— Tort ...	642	1892 to 1896
— s. 28. Reclaiming of land held for 18 years where there has been no adverse possession ...	363	1896
— ss. 57, 132, 120. Period from which limitation begins to run in case of a usufructuary mortgage when the security is destroyed ...	318	1897 to 1901
— s. 66. Time from which limitation begins to run when there is a verbal agreement fixing future date for repayment of money lent —and when repayment is promised in a certain month without specifying day of month ...	470	
— s. 66. The plaintiff sued on a document, of which secondary evidence was admitted, the document having been burnt, to recover principal and interest alleged to have been lent by him. The loan was to be repaid in ten months from the date of deed. The suit should have been brought within three years of the date of the term stipulated for repayment or within such term as when the Limitation Act came to be in force fixed the expiry of the period of limitation ...	473	1892 to 1896
— ss. 95, 95, 114. A partition by a <i>Pwagaung</i> is not necessarily an award, and therefore still less a contract, and before a Court proceeds to apply Article 95 of the Limitation Act, it should see that there has been a contract which can be rescinded ...	478	
— ss. 91, 95, 114, 142, 144. Where there is an award in exist- ence valid until set aside property attached by the award cannot be followed after the period of limitation for setting such award aside has expired ...	475	
— s. 113. A suit may be brought for specific performance of an award within a period of three years as provided by— ...	293	1897 to 1901
— ss. 113, 117, 120, 122, 144. Joint family property—An award not followed by possession—no interruption to adverse posses- sion so as to prevent the running of time and bar limitation ...	481	1892 to 1896
— ss. 115, 116, 120, 132. Transfer of Property—68 (b) (c). —When a mortgagee's right to sue for his money is a right arising from a contract between the parties, Article 115 or 116, Schedule I, Limitation Act, apply, but when it is an equitable and not a contractual right the article which applies is 120. <i>Maung Shwe Dok v. Ma Su</i> , U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 578. <i>Unichamen v. Ahmed Kutti Kayi and others</i> , I.L.R. 21 Mad., 242. <i>Kallar Roy v. Ganga Pershad Singh</i> , I.L.R. 33 Cal., 998. <i>Rivaz on Limitation</i> , 6th Ed., p. 315. <i>Nga Tok and one v. Nga E Gyan and 2</i> ...	164	1910 to 1913
— ss. 123, 127, 144, 148. Mortgage—Redemption by one branch family—claim to share of land on ground of co-heirship— Burden of proof of fact and date of mortgage on the party alleging it, and also of redemption being in interest of others than the person making it—Effect of award regarding claims		

L—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
of parties and period of limitation created in consequence—		
Adverse possession from date of award ...	487	
LIMITATION ss. 123, 127, 148.—A co-mortgagor or co-heir who redeems ordinarily steps into the shoes of the mortgagee and the 60 years of limitation run from the date of the original mortgage or from the date of the accrual of the right to redeem ...	490	1892 to 1896
— ss. 123, 142, 144—Claim to share of undivided family inheritance—Burden of proof—Nature of proof required—Limitation ...	493	1896
— ss. 123, 144, 148—Joint family property—Partial division—Presumption from when portion of estate under mortgage—Redemption by co-heir claiming in individual right—Time from which period of limitation begins to run ...	500	
— ss. 123, 144, 148—Person who redeems a mortgage otherwise than as the representative of the mortgagor and who claims the mortgaged property in his own right—Adverse possession—Period of limitation when property is in adverse possession and in possession of original mortgagee ...	454	1897 to 1901
— s. 127—Suit for share of inheritance—doubtful whether Article 127 applied to a case between Buddhists in Burma ...	458	1901
— s. 142—In a suit for possession of land on the ground of dispossession or discontinuance of possession—period within which such dispossession or discontinuance of possession must be proved ...	375	1892 to 1899
— ss. 142, 144—Burden of proof—when onus on plaintiff and when on defendant ...	461	1897 to 1901
— ss. 142, 144—Mortgage—Presumption from admission by alleged mortgagee of alleged mortgagor's original ownership of land. Presumption in Upper Burma in favour of mortgagee retention of right to repurchase and against out-and-out-sale of land—Burden of proof ...	509	
— ss. 142, 144—Redemption of mortgage—Adverse possession—Limitation ...	502	1892 to 1896
— ss. 142, 144—Suit for recovery of possession of land of which possession has been lost—Barred by limitation ...	513	
— ss. 142, 144, 148.—Suit for redemption of land alleged to have been mortgaged—Adverse possession—Why barred under limitation ...	464	1897 to 1901
— ss. 142, 144, 148—The period of 60 years allowed for a redemption of a mortgage is for a suit against a mortgagee, and it must be clearly shown that there was a mortgage and that the person sued is mortgagee ...	516	1892 to 1896
— ss. 142, 144, 148—Trespass on mortgagor's interest by person who redeems in his own right—Adverse possession ...	469	1897 to 1901
— ss. 142, 144, 148—Trespass on mortgagor's interest, by person who redeems in his own right—where the mortgagee was in possession and a third party, a trespasser, redeemed without the knowledge of the mortgagor and without notice to him—		

INDEX.

clxxv

L—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
<i>Held</i> —that the redemption extinguished the mortgage and the mortgagor could only sue for recovery of the interest from which he had been ousted, but that Article 144 applied, and it was for defendant, the trespasser, to show when his possession become adverse— <i>also</i> —that defendant's possession could not become adverse till he did something to affect the mortgagor with notice of his adverse claim ...	9	1904 to 1906
LIMITATION —s. 144 — Adverse possession for upwards of 12 years— Claim to share of family estate—Effect of land passing from one branch of family to another—Burden of proof ...	518	1892 to 1896
—s. 148—Mortgage—Redemption by co-heir—Question whether mortgage is extinguished or merely transferred—Period of limitation ...	473	1897 to 1901
—s. 148.—Practice in Upper Burma of making further advances in usufructuary mortgages as land becomes better cultivated and more valuable—Effect of practice as regards limitation ...	522	1892 to 1896
—s. 148.—The proviso to Article 148, Limitation Act, in respect of the period within which a suit must be brought against a mortgagee to redeem immoveable property mortgaged has no application in Upper Burma where the general period of 60 years is allowed ...	524	
—s. 152.—General power-of-attorney—Suit for dissolution of partnership—Principal and Agent—Limitation ...	525	1897 to 1901
—s. 179—Applications to execute decrees governed by—	477	
— Schedule I, 174—Civil Procedure—47, Schedule I, O. XXI, r. 2.—No authority for permitting a judgment-debtor in execution proceedings to prove in contravention of O. XXI, r. 2, an adjustment out of Court, if such adjustment has not been certified and he has not applied within the time allowed by Article 174, Schedule I, Limitation Act, to have it certified. <i>Azisan v. Matuk Lal Sahu</i> , I.L.R. 21 Cal., 437. <i>Deno Bandhu Nandi v. Hari Moti Dasi</i> , I.L.R. 31 Cal., 480. <i>Manurath Singh v. Raj Kumari</i> , U.B.R., 1907—09, II Civ. Pro., 31. <i>Nga Sa Gyi v. Ye Ban</i> , U.B.R., 1904—06, II Civ. Pro., 36. <i>P. K. Sanyal v. K. D. Sanyal</i> , I.L.R. 19 Cal., 683. <i>Sayyid Muhammad Nur v. Ko Law Pan</i> ...	191	1910 to 1913
— II, Article 83. Contract of indemnity. Time when the plaintiff is actually damnified ..	308	1892 to 1896
— Schedule II—10. <i>Held</i> —that the right to redeem land in possession of a usufructuary mortgagee does not admit of physical possession, and therefore limitation for a suit for pre-emption, based on the sale of such a right, runs from the date of registration of the sale-deed ...	7	1907 to 1909

L—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
LIMITATION,—ss. 11, 12, 91, 95, 178— Either Article 91 or Article 95 is applicable to a suit to have a Court sale certificate set aside on the ground of fraud— <i>See Civil Procedure</i> ...	36	1904 to 1906
— Schedule II—13—Order in execution of mortgage decrees—section 295, Civil Procedure Code—suit to recover assets paid to persons not entitled to receive them ...	1	1906
— Schedule II—113, 115, 120, 176—In a suit for money due under award or for specific performance of an award, the period of limitation, if not three years under Article 115 or Article 113, would be six years under Article 120 of Schedule II of the Limitation Act ...	9	1907 to 1909
— Schedule II—164—An attachment of property not belonging to the judgment-debtor is not execution of process for enforcing the judgment and does not bar an application under section 108, Civil Procedure Code— <i>See Civil Procedure</i> ...	42	1904 to 1906
— Schedule II—178— <i>Held</i> —that after an appeal has been rejected under section 549, Civil Procedure Code, the applicant may apply to have it restored on furnishing the required security. No special period of limitation being provided for such an application, the article of Schedule II to the Limitation Act which applies is Article 178 ...	5	1907 to 1909
— II—179—Civil Procedure 230—Ordering execution of decree more than three years from date of last application for execution, an illegality within the meaning of section 622, Civil Procedure Code— <i>See Civil Procedure</i> ...	26	1904 to 1906

INDEX.

clxxvii

L—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
LIMITATION, 170, Schedule II. Execution of decree of judgment- creditor barred under—Effect of for purposes of section 206, Succession Act	635	1892 to 1896

L—conold.

PAGE YEAR

LUNATICS Act—XXXV of 1858.— If a person be admitted or found to be of unsound mind, although he has not been adjudged to be so under the—or any other law for the time being in force, he should, if a plaintiff, be allowed to sue through his next friend, and the Court should appoint a guardian *ad litem* where he is the defendant—*See Civil Procedure* ... 30 1894 to 1896

M

MADRAS mortgages ... 548 1892 to 1896

MAHOMEDAN—A—cannot marry a Buddhist ... 497
— LAW—Zerbadi customary practice of being their own Mutawallis not illegal—Zerbadi dedication not invalid *Wakfs* by reason of this practice ... 480 } 1897 to 1901
— Adoption of children by— ... 415 1892 to 1896

MUHAMMADAN LAW. Adoption—Guardianship of illegitimate child ... 546 } 1892 to 1896
— Divorce—Guardianship—Suit for custody for Minor—Muhammadan law among Burman Mussulmans ... 536

— Gift.—Actual delivery of possession is not necessary under—*See Buddhist Law—Gift* ... 1 1907 to 1909

INDEX.

cxxxix

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MUHAMMADAN LAW. Guardianship—Custody of children—The parties being Moguls or Persians, the personal law to which they were subject was the Muhammadan Law as applicable to the Shiah community	540	1892 to 1896
— Inheritance. By Muhammadan Law the husband's share, where there are children, is one-fourth—See Buddhist Law—Gift	1	1907 to 1909
— Property acquired during marriage under Muhammadan Law not regarded as partnership property.—Essentials of partnership as defined in the Contract Act.—See Muhammadan Law	1	1902 to 1903
— Will made by Zerbadi—Testamentary power under Muhammadan law—Muhammadan and not Buddhist law applicable to Zerbadis or native Mussulmans in Upper Burma in matters of inheritance	529	1892 to 1896
— A custom having the force of law by which Zerbadis in Mandalay are governed in respect of succession and inheritance by Buddhist Law does not exist—they are governed in those matters by—	1	1904 to 1906
— Where the only candidates for the guardianship of the property of a minor are the mother and a paternal uncle, there appears to be no authority under the—for preferring the uncle—See Guardian and Wards	1	1907 to 1909
MAINTENANCE—Section 40 (2), Provincial Insolvency Act, must be read with section 16 (2) and section 60, Civil Procedure Code, and the Court acting under section 40 (2) cannot allow more than half the insolvent's salary for the—of himself and his family—See Provincial Insolvency Act	132	1914 to 1916

clxxx

INDEX.

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MAJORITY ACT, 1875, SECTIONS 2 AND 3. Application of—to a suit for restoration of conjugal rights against a Buddhist girl under the age of 18	200	1892 to 1896
MALICE—attachment by decree-holder of property of judgment-debtor—malice cannot be inferred from surrounding circumstances unless it can be shown that attachment was made in an unreasonable and improper manner.— See Execution of Decree ...	1	1902 to 1903
MALICIOUSLY CAUSING A SEARCH FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.— A suit for compensation for—to be made by the Police in the plaintiff's house is not a suit for compensation for injury to the person within (Schedule II) Article 35, and is not excluded from the cognizance of a Small Cause Court—See Provincial Small Cause Courts	40	1910 to 1913

INDEX.

clxxxi

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MALICIOUS PROSECUTION—Essential points in action for—	... 484	1897 to 1901
— Malice—reasonable and probable cause—a conviction even when reversed on appeal is strong evidence in favour of there being reasonable and probable cause—See Tort	... 5	1904 to 1906
MARRIAGE. Apparent principle of Buddhist Law with respect to— effect of subsequent regular—after death of head wife on position of offspring of concubine or lesser wife	... 145	1892 to 1896
— A Muhammadan cannot marry a Buddhist	... 497	1897 to 1901
— A marriage under the Christian marriage law undissolved by death or divorce is a bar to a subsequent marriage in any form— Suit for restitution of conjugal rights	... 488	
— Breach of promise of—Burmese woman can sue for damage for —but not for seduction	... 499	
— Children who voluntarily separate from their mother on her second—and perform no filial duties are excluded from inheritance	... 113	
— Consent of both parties is necessary to a valid—Buddhist Law	197	
— Living and eating together is not an essential of—but merely proof of the validity of a marriage under Buddhist Law	194	1892 to 1896
— Property inherited during—Definition of <i>Auratha</i> son—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance	... 66	1914 to 1916
— Suit for declaration of nullity of—	... 338	1892 to 1896
— Under Muhammadan Law not a partnership as defined under the Act.—See Muhammadan Law	... 1	1902 to 1903
— Buddhist Law.—In Burma polygamy is undoubtedly lawful and it is not unlawful to marry the sister of the living wife—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance—Marriage	... 111	1910 to 1913

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MASTER AND SERVANT. —Where the contract of hiring provides for the payment of certain wages, although it may be optional on the part of the master to find work and he may, if he pleases, discontinue his business, yet he must nevertheless pay the wages agreed upon whether he find work for the servant or not, or he will render himself liable to an action for damages ...	I	1907 to 1909
— Contract—74—In the absence of a binding contract by which the servant agrees to forfeit wages if he withdraws without giving notice, a monthly servant who leaves without notice is entitled to be paid down to the date when wages were last due but not for the period he has served since that date ...	I	1904 to 1906
MATAWALLIS. —Zerbadi customary practice of being their own—not illegal—Zerbadi dedications not invalid <i>wakfs</i> by reason of this practice ...	480	1897 to 1901
MESNE PROFITS. —Future— <i>Res judicata</i> —See Civil Procedure ...	80	1914 to 1916
— Held that—for the period prior to institution which can be claimed in a suit for immoveable property must be profits which the person in wrongful possession actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received during that period—See Civil Procedure ...	50	1904 to 1906
— which can be claimed in a suit for immoveable property up to date of suit, but which were not so claimed, cannot be subsequently sued for in a subsequent suit because the cause of action is the same—See Civil Procedure ...	I	
— Right to—Question of wrongful dispossession settled in suit for recovery of land—Improper admission of appeal after allowed period of limitation ...	547	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

clxxxiii

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MINOR. Appointment of a guardian for a—objection to—Hindu family—Mitakshara Law—does not apply in Burma ...	408	1892 to 1896
— Appointment of a guardian of a—whose father is living ...	412	1896
— A female—cannot sue for compensation under the Contract Act for the breach of a promise of marriage made to her. But where the circumstances entitle her to compensation under the Buddhist Law, she can succeed independently of contract—See Contract ...	5	1907 to 1909
— Contract made with a—is not void, but is merely voidable at the option of the—Contracts for the composition of non-compoundable offences are void ...	313	1897 to 1901
— illegitimate—appointment of guardian—father's claim ...	413	1892 to 1896
— Suit for custody of—Mahomedan Law—Divorce—Guardianship—Burman Mussulmans ...	536	1896
— Where the only candidates for the guardianship of the property of a—are the mother and a paternal uncle, there appears to be no authority under the Muhammadan Law for preferring the uncle—See Guardian and Wards ...	1	1907 to 1909
MISCONDUCT—Divorce on grounds of husband's—Husband previously married—Wife a maiden at time of marriage—Division of property ...	39	1897 to 1901
— on the part of a husband which may not in itself be sufficient to entitle a wife to divorce under Buddhist Law where the husband is the offender may nevertheless be sufficient to entitle her to insist on a divorce as by mutual consent—See Buddhist Law—Divorce ...	6	1902 to 1903

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MISCONDUCT—Professional—See Advocates ...	50	1910 to 1913

MITAKSHARA LAW. Hindu family subject to—objection to appointment of guardian does not apply in Burma ...	408	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------------

MOGULS OR PERSIANS. Mahomedan Law applicable to—Shiah community ...	540	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------------

INDEX.

clxxxv

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MONASTERY—Suit for ejectment from a—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction— Appointment of <i>Thathanabaing</i>	45	1897 to 1901
— Suit for the possession of a—based on a decision of the <i>Thatha- nabaing</i> —Defendants contending they were schismatics and not subject to the <i>Thathanabaing's</i> authority—See Buddhist Law —Ecclesiastical	35	1910 to 1913

MONEY lent for the purpose of unlawful gaming cannot be recovered	322	1897 to 1901
— entrusted to a stake-holder to abide the result of a wager may be recovered if demanded before it is paid away ..	329	
— paid under illegal contract not recoverable because the illegal contract was not carried out	326	

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MONK—Gift by a Buddhist—to take effect after his death invalid	62	
— Gift by Buddhist—Under Buddhist Law a layman upon embracing a religious life becomes <i>ipso facto</i> divested of all property which thereupon vests as it would upon his divorce or decease	54	1897 to 1901
 MORTGAGE—A—of land being established, the burden of proving that it was converted into an absolute sale is on the person alleging that change in the condition of things	575	
— Admission by defendant of previous ownership of part of land claimed by plaintiff's predecessor in interest—Burden of proof	222	
— Amount of—debt in dispute—Burden of proof on mortgagee	350	1892 to 1896
— Ancestral estate—conflicting claims of alleged co-heirs—Evidence of separate possession by one branch of family—Effect of mortgage by that branch. Necessity for careful treatment of documents by the courts so as to make them admissible in evidence	558	
— A Buddhist monk is prohibited by his personal law from engaging in any monetary transaction and is therefore debarred from suing for the redemption of a—See Buddhist Monk	61	1914 to 1916
 — A mortgagee who has not obtained a decree on his—has no right to obtain by an order in execution proceedings or by miscellaneous application payment of his debt out of the sale proceeds of the property under—when sold in execution of a decree—	276	
— As a general rule a claim to redeem a—founded on a subsequent loan which saves limitation is open to suspicion and requires close testing; but there are exceptions when surrounding circumstances supply corroborative evidence of the genuineness of the claim	500	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

clxxxvii

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MORTGAGE—A person who has executed a deed of sale cannot be allowed to produce oral evidence showing that the transaction was intended to take effect only as a—unless the evidence tendered is shown to be admissible under one of the provisos to section 92 of the Evidence Act—See Evidence ...	15	1907 to 1909
— Barred by limitation—renewal of—within time set up—Burden of proof ...	220	1892 to 1896
— Burden of proof—A mortgage must be strictly established—consideration of probabilities ...	570	
— Claim to compensation for improvements before allowing redemption in absence of express condition to that effect in mortgage deed—necessity of proving established and acknowledged customs controlling contract of mortgage accordingly—Madras mortgages ...	548	
— Condition for sale without the intervention of the Court—See Mortgage ...	5	
— DEED containing no separate admission of debt or promise to repay it—Not divisible and cannot be admitted in evidence ...	375	1897 to 1901
— executed for fraudulent purpose—Cancellation of—Fraud not effected—Estoppel—Arbitration ...	544	
— executed before the introduction of the Registration Regulation to be binding on persons who were not parties to the transaction must be accompanied with delivery or change of possession or made with publicity, or to the knowledge of such persons ...	573	
— Explains what is meant of the transfer of a— U.B.R., 1897—ox, II, 473. — 1904-06, II, Limitation 9. <i>Mi Hla Yin v Mi Hman and six others</i> ...	89	
— Held—in a case of a simple—with condition of a sale by the mortgagee without the intervention of the Court, when the sale had been held and the mortgagor had had seven months' notice, that on principles of equity, justice, and good conscience, the mortgagor was not entitled to recover possession from the vendee, a <i>bond fide</i> purchaser for value ...	5	1907 to 1906
— Held—in a suit for redemption of a usufructuary—the subject matter of the suit is the land sought to be recovered, and that accordingly for the purposes of jurisdiction the value of the suit is the actual market value of the land at the time the suit is filed—See Jurisdiction ...	10	1910 to 1913
— Held—that anomalous—like other—are subject to the rules contained in section 60, Transfer of Property Act, and that the insertion of a forfeiture clause in a—bond does not make the—anomalous but is merely of no effect—See Transfer of Property ...	141	1914 to 1916

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MORTGAGE—Held —that in Upper Burma the Courts being bound not by the ancient law of India in relation to mortgages, but by equity, justice, and good conscience, the equitable rule contained in section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act would apply in favour of redemption. But that if the case were one depending on the terms of the contract when the terms of the deed were that the mortgagors would redeem at a certain time and if they failed to do so would make over the land outright to the mortgagees, and the mortgagors sued for redemption after the expiry of the stipulated time, the mortgagors' right to redeem was not forfeited by reason of their having failed to redeem at the stipulated time, that the contract was not intended to execute itself, and that a further transaction was necessary before the land could become the property of the mortgagees	I	1907 to 1909.
— Held —that, when one co-heir mortgages undivided ancestral property a suit by another co-heir to compel partition of the mortgage money is, in the absence of any agreement for partition, not maintainable. <i>Harmukhgaury v. Harisukhrasad</i> , I.L.R. 7 Bom., 191. <i>Mauchlal v. Shivalal</i> , I.L.R. 8 Bom., 426 <i>Ramdin v. Kalha Pershad</i> , 12 I.A., 12. <i>Nga Ya Baw and one v. Nga Bya</i>	178	1910 to 1913
— mere verbal evidence of contemporaneous oral agreement, showing that an apparent deed of sale was really a—insufficient—such evidence not admissible against an innocent purchaser without notice of the existence of the mortgage— <i>See Evidence</i>	I	1902 to 1903.
— Need for clear proof of ancient claims to land after long undisturbed possession—consideration—Renewal of old mortgage in favour of claimants under original mortgagor	551	
— Necessity for clear and satisfactory proof of the existence of—to oust a person from the possession of land—presumption in favour of mortgage as against sale, according to the customs of the country, to supply the want of the necessary direct evidence	377	1892 to 1896
— Persons entitled to redeem—Heirs of mortgagor—persons having interest in property—Joinder of parties of all persons interested in property—vested interest of children in parental property under Buddhist Law—General principles to be followed in mortgage cases	581	
— Presumption in Upper Burma in favour of—or retention of right to re-purchase and against out-and-out sale of land—Evidence—Limitation—Burden of proof	509	
— Pre-emption before sale applies against outsider only and not against a co-heir	511	
— Property under—With possession—Not liable to be attached—Right to redeem—Liable to attachment	261	1897 to 1901
— Redemption by co-heir—Question whether—is extinguished or merely transferred—Period of limitation	473	
— Redemption by one branch of family—Burden of proof—Limitation	487	1892 to 1906
— Redemption of—Adverse possession—Limitation	502	

INDEX.

CLXXXIX

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MORTGAGE—Redemption of a—the period of 60 years allowed for a—is for a suit against a mortgagee, and it must be clearly shown that there was a mortgage and that the person sued is mortgagee	516	1892 to 1896
— Redemption of—for a trifle after lapse of 51 years and after the land has been improved by mortgagee—Inequitable ..	286	1897 to 1901
— Redemption of—Period of limitation when property is in adverse possession and in possession of original mortgagee ..	454	1897 to 1901
— Redemption of—persons entitled to redeem—plaint defective for non-joinder of parties—general principles to be followed ..	586	1892 to 1896
— Redemption of land mortgaged—estoppel under section 116, Evidence Act ..	561	1896 to 1897
— Suit for redemption of—Adverse possession—Limitation ..	464	1897 to 1901
— Suit for redemption of—be persons holding land as tenants on the allegation that they were representatives of the original mortgagor and the landlord representative of the original mortgagee—Burden of proof—Limitation ..	579	1892 to 1896
— Suit for redemption of—Burden of proof—Evidence ..	418	1897 to 1901
— Suit for redemption of—Burden of proof—Necessity for clear proof of existence of—when disputed ..	412	
— Suit for redemption of—Long possession by alleged mortgagees without recognition of mortgagor's claim—Unsatisfactory evidence of—Necessity for strict proof in such circumstances ..	409	
— Subsequent small advances to keep a mortgage alive should be strictly proved ..	507	
— Should be construed in accordance with the intention of the parties ..	509	
— Supplementary Survey records held insufficient in the absence of other reliable evidence to prove a—See Evidence ..	19	1907 to 1909
— The redemption of a—cannot be split up and effected piecemeal ..	505	1897 to 1901
— The rule that once a—always a—does not apply in Upper Burma to mortgages made before Upper Burma became British territory, and in such cases the intention of the parties must be ascertained and followed ..	502	
— Trespass on mortgagor's interest by person who redeems in his own right—Adverse possession—Limitation ..	469	
— Transfer of Property—41, 70, 78, 85, 237.—Where a mortgagee, knowing or having reason to know at the time of filing a mortgage suit that the property was sold to a third party, fails to join the purchaser as a defendant in the suit—Held—the mortgagee by his own omission to join the purchaser a party in his suit is estopped from denying that the purchaser has a right to the declaration that the decree in the mortgage suit is inoperative as against the purchaser regarding the mortgaged property.		
<i>Maung Ko v. Moun Kyi and two others</i> , U.B.R., 1892—96, 11, Mortgage, p. 586.		
<i>Tha Kaing v. Ma Htaik</i> , 3 L.B.R., 241.		
<i>The Madras Hindu Union Bank, Limited, v. C. Venkatraghiah and others</i> , I.L.R., 12 Mad., 424.		
<i>Damodara v. Somasundara and others</i> , I.L.R. 12 Mad., 429.		
<i>Jaganatha v. Gangi Reddi and others</i> , I.L.R. 15 Mad., 302.		

M—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
<i>Kasturi v. Venkatachalapathi</i> , I.L.R. 15 Mad., 412.		
Gour's Law of Transfer in British India, p. 954.		
Amir Ali and Woodroff's Evidence Act, 5th Edn., Notes to section 116.		
<i>Nga Paw E v. Nga Sin</i>	92	1910 to 1913
MORTGAGE. —Usufructuary—debts and securities—meaning of “debt”—Succession Certificate Act	639	1892 to 1896
— Usufructuary—Decree for redemption of—Mere direction for payment of mortgage money within seven days without any penalty or condition by way of debarring redemption or otherwise without effect—Insufficiency of time allowed for payment—Rules of the Transfer of Property Act apply as rules of practice—Decree of nature of foreclosure not generally grantable in case of usufructuary mortgage	514	1897 to 1901
— Usufructuary—executive sale of land held under—Decree holder's right to sell such land	613	1892 to 1896
— Usufructuary—Lease by mortgagee whether determinable on redemption.— <i>Held</i> —that a lease by a usufructuary mortgagee is determinable on redemption. <i>Also</i> —that apart from custom the mortgagor is entitled to immediate possession and therefore to compensation for obstruction. <i>Shwe Thin v. Nga Nyun</i> , U.B.R., 1904—06, II Civ. Pro., 26, referred to. <i>San Pyi v. Nga Tun</i> , U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 414, referred to. Gour's Law of Transfer in British India, Vol. 3, p. 126. Ghosh's Law of Mortgage, 3rd edition, p. 376. <i>Nga Nyan Gyi v. Nga Kyaw Nya</i>	14	1910 to 1913
— Usufructuary—Mortgagor cannot ordinarily be compelled to redeem—Mortgages to be construed as far as possible in accordance with the intention of the parties	516	1897 to 1901
— Usufructuary—of land—Failure of mortgagor to deliver possession—Remedy of mortgagee	573	1892 to 1896
— Usufructuary—Presumption as to—not carrying interest <i>plus</i> Usufruct—Burden of proof	396	1897 to 1901
— Usufructuary—Question whether a usufructuary mortgagee can sue for the mortgage money where there has been no covenant to pay it—Where the security has been wholly or partially destroyed the right should be admitted—No authority for lumping mortgages together—Limitation	518	
— When an ancient mortgage is set up it must be satisfactorily proved against persons being in possession who deny its existence	565	
		1892 to 1896

INDEX.

cxci

M—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
MORTGAGEE.—A co-mortgagor or co-heir who redeems ordinarily steps into the shoes of the original—and the 60 years' limitation run from the date of the original mortgage or from the date of the accrual of the right to redeem	490	1892 to 1896
— A—may sub-mortgage—there is privity between a mortgagor and his sub-mortgagee—See Sub-mortgage	1	1904 to 1906
— Lease by—whether determinable on redemption—Usufructuary—See Mortgage	14	1910 to 1913
— If payment of the original mortgage debt is made to the original—without notice of the sub-mortgage, the sub-mortgage is extinguished and the sub-mortgagee cannot hold the property against the original mortgagor. If otherwise the sub-mortgagee can hold the property against the original mortgagor till the sub-mortgage is redeemed—See Sub-mortgage	1	1904 to 1906
— The proviso to Article 148, Limitation Act, in respect of the period within which a suit must be brought against a—to redeem immoveable property mortgaged has no application in Upper Burma where the general period of 60 years is allowed.	524	1892 to 1906
— Usufructuary—suit by—wrongfully disposed of land by holder of decree against his mortgagor	602	1892 to 1906
— Who has not obtained a decree on his mortgage has no right to obtain by an order in execution proceedings or by miscellaneous application, payment of his debt out of the sale proceeds of the property under mortgage when sold in execution of a decree.	276	1897 to 1901

M—concl'd.

PAGE YEAR

MUSSULMANS, Burman — Mahomedan law among — Divorce—		
Guardianships—suit for custody of minor ...	536	1892
— Native—Mahomedan and not Buddhist law applicable to		to
Zerbadis or—in Upper Burma in matters of inheritance ...	529	1896

MUNICIPALITY—When a person from whom money is due to the—
alleges that in contravention of Rule 4 of the rules in Municipal
and Local Department Notification No. 148, dated the 11th
December 1900, he paid the money at the Municipal office and
it appears that the money was not paid to the treasury, it is not
a valid defence in a suit by Municipal Committee to recover
the money—*See* Upper Burma Municipal Regulation ...

I 1902
to
1903

INDEX.

CXCV

N

	PAGE	YEAR
NATURAL CHILD. Duties of—similar to those of <i>kittima</i> adopted child	22	1892
— CHILDREN. Adopted children—Shares of—under Buddhist Law	176	
— HEIRS. Diversion of estate from—to religious endowment— should be strictly looked into	397	to
— SON. <i>Kittima</i> or adopted son takes position of—when there are no natural children	171	1896

NEGLECT—Question whether mere absence of joint living excludes a child or grand-child from inheritance—Necessity for filial neglect to exclude	193	1897 to 1901
--	-----	--------------------

NEGLECT—Contributory—Trespass in the infringement of a right and gives a cause of action even when no damage results, and not only substantial but even exemplary damages may be given if the circumstances required—See Tort	1	1907 to 1909
— Ferocity—Damages—Injury done by one animal to another	567	
— Proof of—on part of owner required in case of damage done by one animal to another	570	1897 to 1901
— Responsibility—Fraud—Tort—Agent and principal—Agent mistaken for principal—Dealings with agent in such assumed character—	347	

N—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR.
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.—Contract—Breach of a bond—rate of interest	79,300	1892 to 1896
—ss 9, 56, 78—Holder in due course of a promissory note—Necessary for him to have for consideration become the payee or endorsee before the amount mentioned in the note became payable. Immaterial whether the holder acts in his own interest entirely or merely as the banker of a third party. Holder who derives his title from holder in due course has the rights of that holder in due course	523	1897 to 1901
—s 31—Construction of a hundi—No privity between the holder of a cheque as such and the banker on whom it is drawn ...	5	1902 to 1903
—s 79—When interest at a specific rate is expressly made on a promissory note or bill-of-exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified on the amount of the principal money due thereon from the date of the instrument until tender or realization of the amount or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the court directs. There is thus no option as regards the rate to be allowed within one of the above periods	591	1892 to 1896
—s 87—If a promissory note payable to order runs "I, John Brown promise to pay" and it is subsequently before negotiation signed by Smith, Smith is not a co-maker, and the addition of his name is not a material alteration which renders the note void— <i>See</i> Negotiable Instruments	1	1902 to 1903
—s 87—Promissory note—Material alteration—addition of signature of maker's wife—Note sole not joint and several. Maker's name entered in body of note—No alteration in body of note when signature added	593	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

cxcvii

N—concl'd.

	PAGE	YEAR
NEPHEWS AND NIECES. Share each entitled to—under Buddhist Law—of property of deceased aunt	189	1892 to 1896
<i>Nissayo—Nissito—Property—Division of—on divorce by mutual consent—atet property—Lettetpwa property—See Buddhist Law—Divorce—</i>	19	1904 to 1906
NON-NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENT—Alien over money lent may be created by deposit of a—which is evidence of the loan—Such a transaction is not necessarily contrary to public policy. See Contract	I	1904 to 1906
NUNS—In the absence of any evidence of an ordination ceremony a nun (<i>Methila</i>), so-called, is a lay devotee, and a woman does not lose her right to her property by becoming a nun—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance	II	1904 to 1906

O

	PAGE	YEAR
OATH—Award—settling matter in dispute conditionally on one of the parties making—to certain effect—Form of oath taken in Upper Burma	598	1892 to 1896
OBLIGEE—Construction of document containing contract of guarantee—Alteration with implied assent of—Construction controlled by final expression of obligation written by obligor in his own language	385	1897 to 1901
OBLIGOR—Construction of document containing contract of guarantee—Alteration with implied assent of obligee—Construction controlled by final expression of obligation written by—in his own language	385	1897 to 1901
OBSTRUCTION BY PARTY. Procedure	245	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

CXCIX

O—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
OMISSION—Improper—to take evidence vitiates an award ...	13	1892
— of item—during final mutual settlement of accounts—estoppel	387	to 1896
ORAL—Admission of—to clear up ambiguity in documentary evidence ...	359	1892
— Agreement—Evidence of an—when admissible ...	354	to 1896
— Mere verbal evidence of contemporaneous—showing that an apparent deed of sale was really a mortgage, insufficient—such evidence not admissible against an innocent purchaser without notice of the existence of the mortgage.—See Evidence	1	1902
— When a partnership has been constituted by a registered deed, proviso (4) to section 92 of the Evidence Act does not bar it from being dissolved by an oral agreement.—See Evidence 92 (4)	6	to 1903
— Award.—Reduction of—to form of a document—Arbitration ..	276	1892
— Evidence—Admissibility of—to explain a point on which a written agreement to refer to arbitration is silent ...	5	to 1896
— Distinction between secondary evidence of the contents of a document and—of the transaction—See Evidence	13	1897
— Exclusion of—by documentary evidence—Burden of proof ...	230	to 1901
— Strong—necessary in case of claims unsupported by documentary evidence ...	368	1907
		to 1892
		to 1896
		to 1909
		to 1892
		to 1896
		to 1897
		to 1901
Orasa—Eldest born son, means the eldest son and not necessarily the eldest child—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	11	1904
		to 1906

cc

INDEX.

O—concl'd.

	PAGE	YEAR
ORDER—Under section 556, Civil Procedure Code, dismissing an appeal for default not a decree under section 2 ...	206	1897 to 1901

OWNER OF LAND—Right of—to enjoyment of water of natural stream—Substantial interference with such enjoyment constitutes Tort ...	642	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------

OWNERSHIP—Burden of proof as to— ...	377	} 1892 to 1896
— Suit for—of land—effect of allowing vendor to appear as ostensible owner of land at public survey and registration of tenures ...	379	
— Suit to recover a piece of land—Burden of proof of— ...	371	

OWNERSHIP OF LAND—Burden of proof on person out of possession	421	1897 to 1901
---	-----	--------------

INDEX.

cc1

P

	PAGE	YEAR
PAPER CURRENCY ACT—23, 24,—Evidence—57 (1), 115—Contract—		
23—Negotiable Instruments—120— <i>Held</i> —a promise to pay a		
sum of money on demand to a specified person, or bearer (<i>sic</i>)		
is in contravention of section 24 of the Paper Currency Act,		
III of 1905, and the agreement is therefore void under section		
23, Contract Act.		
<i>Po Tha v. D' Attalides</i> , 5 L.B.R., 191.		
<i>Jetha Parkha v. Ram Chandra Vithoba</i> , I.L.R., 16 Bom., 689		
<i>Dhanji G. Desmane v. Taylor</i> , 4 Sind Law Reports, 44.		
<i>Attorney-General v. Birkbeck</i> , 12 Q.B.D., 605.		
<i>Binsley v. Bignold</i> , 5 B.N.A., 335.		
<i>Nga Waik v. Nga Chet</i> , U.B.R., 1907—09, II, Evidence 5.		
<i>Mirsa Hidayat Ali Beg v. Nga Kaing</i>	13	1914 to 1916

<i>Parabait</i> —Mortgage deed— <i>Held</i> —that a—dated 1256 B.E. (1894-		
95), though not signed was executed within the meaning of the		
Stamp Act then in force (I of 1879), and therefore liable to		
stamp duty. <i>Held</i> —also,—that where the defendant was		
alleged to be withholding an unstamped—document, that did		
not render secondary evidence admissible— <i>See</i> Execution—		
Signing	5	1907 to 1909

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
PARENT—Buddhist—when a—has given his child in adoption to another, he is entitled until the child has grown up, to cancel the adoption and recall his child.— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Adoption	I	1902 to 1903
— Adoptive—Adopted son—Natural parents—Buddhist Law—Inheritance	135	1897 to 1901
— Adoptive—stand in the same position as natural—and have the same rights so long as the relationship constituted by adoption subsists—also that—are entitled to inherit in the absence of direct descendants	109	
— Claim for share of inheritance before death of both—under Buddhist Law	138	1892 to 1896
— living apart from—and not attending in illness does not of itself rupture family ties or disqualify children from inheriting—. <i>See</i> —Probate and Administration	7	1902 to 1903
— Succeed to estate in preference to all other relatives when person who dies leaves no surviving husband, wife, or direct descendants under Buddhist Law	157	1897 to 1901
PARTIES—Consent of—cannot confer jurisdiction where it does not exist	447	1892 to 1896
— Suit brought by—without status to sue—no cause of action	244	
— When—are so ignorant of their rights and of the law, as is mostly the case in this country, considerable freedom ought to be allowed by the Courts in the amendment of plaints or their treatment as amended	573	

INDEX.

CCIII

P—contd.

PAGE YEAR

PARTITION—Co-heir cannot sue administrator for—of estate of an intestate.—See Probate and Administration ...	1	1902 to 1903
— Of property between brothers and sisters—Equality of shares— Adoption—Evidence—Burden of proof— ...	104	1897 to 1901
— Of property between grand-children and step-grand parent ...	122	
— Of property—Laws relating to shares awardable to children and adopted children—Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	131	
— Of property—When under Buddhist Law a suit has been brought for divorce without—a subsequent suit for partition of the joint property is maintainable—See Buddhist Law—Divorce...	12	1902 to 1903
— OF INHERITANCE. While a widowed mother is alive the children are not entitled under Buddhist Law for claim ...	174	1892 to 1896

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
PARTNER —A secret agreement between two partners that implies a civil injury to a third—is an agreement with an unlawful object and is void.— <i>See</i> Contract	4	1902 to 1903
PARTNERSHIP —Claim to share of joint property of brother and sister working together, both being alive, constitutes a claim to a share of the profits of a—Law of Inheritance not applicable	102	1897 to 1901
— Execution of decree against one of several partners—Only judgment-debtor's interest in—attachable—Procedure to be followed	431	
— Property acquired during marriage under Mahomedan Law not regarded essentials of partnership as defined in the Contract.— <i>See</i> Mahomedan Law	1	1902 to 1903
— When a—has been constituted by a registered deed, proviso (4) to section 92 of the Evidence Act does not bar it from being dissolved by an oral agreement.— <i>See</i> Evidence	6	
— When one person advances money to another to enable him to take contracts the fact that the former is remunerated by a share of the profits does not of itself constitute a— <i>See</i> Contract	10	1902 to 1903
— Union of husband and wife as it exists, under Buddhist Law should be treated as a—	204	

INDEX.

CCV

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
PARTY. Obstruction by—Appeal—Revision—Procedure ...	245	1892 to 1895

PATERNAL RELATIVES—Claim of—to estate of deceased step-daughter ...	184	1892 to 1895
---	-----	--------------------

PAUPER—An order rejecting or refusing an application for permission to sue as a—is not a decree and no appeal lies. <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	28	
—Where the Lower Court dismissed an application for permission to sue as a—on the ground that the applicant had co-heirs with means who had not sued and might come in as defendants in an administration suit, and that these circumstances disclosed an abuse of the process of the Court,— <i>Held</i> —that no such abuse was disclosed and that the Lower Court was bound to decide under O. XXXIII, r. 7, on the ground specified in Rule 5.— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	26	1892 to 1913

PAYIN and Lettetpwa property—Buddhist Law—Divorce—award by arbitrators ...	43	
—property. Meaning of— ...	110	1892 to 1895
—property or property anterior to second marriage—step-father's claim to estate of deceased wife, and to estate of deceased step-daughter ...	184	

P—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
PENALTY for breach of a contract—compensation payable in accordance with the principle of section 74, Contract Act ...	291	1892 to 1896
PERSONS entitled to redeem a mortgage—Heirs of mortgagor—persons having interest in property—joinder of parties of all persons interested in property ...	581	1892 to 1906
— entitled to redeem a mortgage—plaint defective for non-joinder of parties—general principles to be followed ...	586	
PERSIANS OR MOGULS —Mahomedan law applicable to—Shiah community ...	540	1892 to 1896
PETROLEUM —Suit to decide rival claims to the right of obtaining licenses to dig for—at Yenangyaung—custom ...	327	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

ccvii

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
PLAINT—Amendment of—on account of ignorance of parties as to their rights and the law—Courts permitted to amend—	573	1892 to 1896
— Duty of courts to amend—to put the case on a right footing and decide it on the merits	602	
— Rejection of—under section 54, Code of Civil Procedure	253	1896 to 1897
— Return of—for amendment instead of rejection of—	251	
— Return of—to be presented to the proper Court—Jurisdiction of Court—Removal of attachment—Regular suit	216	1897 to 1901
— When—may and should be returned for amendment or amended	231	

PLEADER—Every Magistrate has a discretion to permit a person, including a—not otherwise authorized to practise in his Court, to appear for a person accused before the Court— <i>See</i> Criminal Procedure	121	1914 to 1916
---	-----	--------------

Poggalika and thingika gifts	59, 72	1892 to 1896
Poggalika Gifts. The person to whom made has a right to keep it	78	

P—contd.

PAGE YEAR

POLYGAMY—in Burma is undoubtedly lawful and it is not unlawful to marry the sister of the living wife. See Buddhist Law—
 Inheritance—Marriage III 1910
 to
 1913

PONNAS OR MANIPURI BRAHMINS—Law and custom of—settled in Upper Burma in respect to the appointment of priests to the charge of temples or religious endowments 420 1892
 to
 1896

POSSESSION—Actual parting with—of property is the only true test of the completion of a gift under Buddhist Law—Necessity for strict proof 59 1897
 to
 1901

INDEX.

CCIX

P—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

Possession—ADVERSE—Limitation—Suit for redemption of land alleged to have been mortgaged	464	1897 to 1901
— adverse—occupation of land—Limitation	363	1892 to 1896
— Period of—limitation when property is in—and in possession of original mortgagee	454	1897 to 1901
— Trespass on mortgagor's interest by person who redeems in his own right—Limitation	469	1897 to 1901
— An award not followed by—without effect in stopping running of time—Limitation	481	1892 to 1896
— Break in—for about 20 years before annexation of the country —Declaratory decree of title to ownership of land refused ...	554	1897 to 1901
— by plaintiff not shown to be unlawful—sufficient proof that de- fendant is not the owner when all the evidence on defendant's behalf is that he is in possession as a trespasser—time allowed by section 9, Specific Relief Act, to sue for repossession irres- pective of title	619	1892 to 1896
— Delivery or transfer of—essential to validity of gift under Hindu law	428	1892 to 1896
— Gift—what is necessary to transfer— <i>thingika</i> gift	397	1892 to 1896
— Gift by a Buddhist monk not followed by delivery of—to take effect after his death—invalid	62	1897 to 1901
— Judgment-debtor—Judgment-creditor—Attached property— Burden of proof	270	1897 to 1901
— Meaning of—Burden of proof in cases of wrongful dispossession in suits under section 9, Specific Relief Act, and suits based on title. <i>See Evidence</i>	7	1904 to 1906
— Omission to show or even allege—or enjoyment within 12 years of institution of suit in claim to land on ground of descent from remote common ancestor. Long possession by one branch of descendants—Limitation	507	1892 to 1896

P—*cont d.*

	PAGE	YEAR
POSSESSION—ADVERSE—Presumption from—of property is <i>prima facie</i> ownership—Transfer of property—Incumbrance—Priority—Estoppel	573	1897 to 1901
— Suit by usufructuary mortgagee wrongfully dispossessed of land by holder of decree against his mortgagor	602	1892 to 1896
— Suit for ownership or—of State land—cognizable only by Revenue Courts—Civil Courts barred from trying—	207	1897 to 1901
— Suit for recovery of land—forcible ouster—Burden of proof on wrongdoer	224	1892 to 1896
— Suit for redemption of mortgage—Long possession by alleged mortgagees without recognition of mortgagor's claim—Unsatisfactory evidence of mortgage—Necessity for strict proof in such circumstances	409	1897 to 1901
— When an ancient mortgage is set up it must be satisfactorily proved against persons in—who deny its existence	505	1892 to 1896
— OF LAND, Adverse—redemption of a mortgage—Limitation	502	
— OF LAND—Burden of proof as to ownership— <i>Bobabaing—Sisa—Thugyisa</i> —Distinction between claims founded on official and on private title	416	1897 to 1901
— OF LAND—Defendant in—there being no wrongful dispossession of plaintiff—Plaintiff asserts permissive occupation by defendant—Defendant asserts possession of land by gift outright—Burden of proof on plaintiff, <i>See Evidence</i>	7	1902 to 1903
— OF LAND—Document of Burmese times—proof required of—	366	1892 to 1896
— Ownership of land—Burden of proof on person out of—	421	1897 to 1901
— OF LAND—Suit for recovery of—of which possession has been lost—barred by limitation	513	1892 to 1896
— Suit for—on ground of dispossession or discontinuance of possession—period within which—such dispossession or discontinuance of possession must be proved—Burden of proof	375	
— To oust a person from the—on the ground of a mortgage—necessity for clear and satisfactory proof of the existence of such mortgage	377	

INDEX.

ccxi

P—contd.

PAGE YEAR

POWER OF ATTORNEY—Construction of—Six general principles— Effect of fraud on the part of persons dealing with the agent. See Power of Attorney	5	1902 to 1903
— Extent of authority of advocates under—Practice as regards adjournments	528	1897 to 1901
— General—suit for dissolution of partnership—Principal and Agent—Limitation	525	1892 to 1896
— Transfer of brief orally by one advocate to another—recognised practice and not contrary to law—sufficient cause such as sick- ness or engagement in another Court being shown ...	1	1902 to 1903
POWERS OF COURTS in respect of Guardians—Regulated and limited by the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890	435	1897 to 1901

P—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
PRACTICE in Upper Burma of making further advances on usufructuary mortgages as land becomes better cultivated and more valuable—Effect as regards limitation	522	1892 to 1896
PRE-EMPTION —Before sale of a mortgage applies against outsider only and not against a co-heir	511	1897 to 1901
— Sale of ancestral property to persons not belonging to the family—Buddhist Law—Inheritance	155	
— Sale of undivided ancestral property under Buddhist Law	162	
— The widow has the right of—in a case under Buddhist Law where she has inherited on her husband's death the share which she obtained at a partition in his lifetime with his co-heirs, and her deceased husband's co-heirs sold their shares to a stranger, and she had a son by her deceased husband. <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Inheritance	1	1907 to 1909
PRIESTS —Law and customs of the community of <i>Pónnas</i> or Manipuri Brahmins settled in Upper Burma in respect of the appointment of—to the charge of temples or religious endowments	420	1892 to 1896
PRIMARY EVIDENCE .—Dispossession of land—Burden of proof	234	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

CCKiii

P—contd.

PAGE YEAR

PRINCIPAL—Agent personally bound by contract of sale when he does not disclose name of—and liable to be personally sued for loss caused by deprivation of thing sold by reason of invalidity of title—whether he has paid away price to—or not—action founded on tort rather than on contract	...	...	341	1897 to 1901
— Extent of liability of agent by contract—presumption as to contract when agent does not disclose the name of his—	...	...	306	1892
— Non-liability of agent of disclosed principal—substitution of subsequent verbal agreement for written contract	...	...	470	1896
— Untruly representing himself to be agent of another person—sections 230 and 231, Contract Act, inapplicable—Section 236 applies	...	...	339	1897 to 1901
— AND AGENT.—Agent mistaken for—personally—Dealing with Agent in such assumed character—Negligence—Fraud—responsibility—Tort	...	...	347	1892
— AND AGENT.—General power-of-attorney—suit for dissolution of partnership—Limitation	...	...	525	1896
— AND AGENT.—Scope of authority—Burden of proof	...	...	1	1897 to 1898
— AND SURETY.—Money lent—discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract or giving of time without surety's assent	...	...	470	1896

PRINCIPLES—On which compensation should be assessed under section 74, Contract Act	333	1897 to 1901
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

P—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
PRIVATE ARBITRATOR—Award of—Suit lies to set aside— ...	10	
— Want of power of—to procure attendance of witnesses—General rules that parties agreeing to private arbitration accept this limitation—Exception in circumstances of particular case owing to special undertaking of arbitrator to examine <i>all</i> witnesses ...	4	1897 to 1901

PRIVATE LAND.—State land—questions regarding— ...	634	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------------

PROBABILITIES—Consideration of—mortgage—Burden of proof ...	570	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------------

P—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION—A co-heir cannot sue the administrator for partition of the estate when letters of administration have been obtained to the estate of an intestate—but must prosecute his claim in the manner provided by the Probate and Administration Act ...	1	
— A suit following five months after the issue of letters of administration of property in the possession of persons to whom it had been distributed by the administrator did not invalidate the suit—Decree should have merely specified the share to which plaintiff was entitled of deceased's interest in the undivided property, and should not have defined the extent of the deceased's interest.—See Probate and Administration ...	3	1902 to 1903
— Merits of parties to be considered in granting letters of administration ...	531	1897 to 1901
— <i>Res judicata</i> —Burden of proof—Evidence—41, 110.—The defendant as widow had applied for letters of administration to the estate of Maung Ba Ya. Her status had been denied and the question had been fought out at length in the proceedings under the Probate and Administration Act. In a suit brought against her for the estate on the ground that she was not a widow and had no right to inherit from Maung Ba Ya— <i>Held</i> ,—that the question of the defendant's status could be fought out again and that section 41, Evidence Act, had no application. But <i>held—further</i> —that as the defendant was in lawful possession of the estate the burden of proving that she was not the owner lay on the plaintiff. <i>Ma Gaung v. Ma Nyun</i> , Civil Appeal No. 227 of 1914 (unpublished). <i>Kanhya Lal v. Radhachuran</i> , 7 W.R., 339. <i>Ma Hmyin and one v. Ma On Gaing and 5 others</i> , U.B.R., 1902-03, 11, Prob. and Admn. 1. <i>Mi Ngwe Zan v. Mi Shwe Taik</i> ...	61	
— Scope and object of the Act—Effect of grant of letters—Question of title can only be determined finally in a regular suit.—The District Court after granting letters is <i>functus officio</i> , except in regard to the exhibition of an inventory and the revocation of the letters. <i>Ye Gyan v. Mi Hmi</i> , I.L.B.R., 155. <i>Karim Baksh v. K.E.</i> (1903) 2 L.B.R., 161. <i>Mi Pwa v. Mi Thein Yon</i> , (1908) 4 L.B.R., 287. <i>Nga Pwe v. Mi Chan Tha</i> ...	69	1910 to 1913
— When an applicant for letters of administration is entitled to inherit and is under no positive disqualification, and there is no application by any other person the application should not be refused. Living apart from parents and not attending in illness does not of itself rupture family ties or disqualify children from inheriting ...	7	1902 to 1903
— 23—Letters of administration—objection by persons claiming as adopted children.— <i>Held</i> ,—that when an objection to the grant of letters of administration is raised on the ground that the objector is an adopted son of the deceased, and the objector if he proves the adoption totally excludes the applicant from the inheritance then the question of the adoption must be gone into and decided. 5 L.B.R., 78.		

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
C. A. No. 266 of 1910.		
—No. 270 of 1910.		
<i>Nga Ba Sin v. Nga Po Han</i>	101	1914 to 1916
PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION 23, 50, 98—The person primarily entitled to the grant of letters of administration is the person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate in question would be entitled to the whole or any part of such estate that is, the grant should follow the interest—Buddhist law of inheritance among Hindu Buddhists of Arakan and Chittagong	608	} 1892 to 1896
— 50, 64, 83—Need for care in issuing citations and scrutinising claims for letters of administration. Grounds for revoking grant of letters—Procedure	610	
— ss. 50, 83—Application for revocation of grant of letters of administration—Refusal of Court to grant revocation on preliminary ground that appellants were not prepared to take out administration themselves—Duty of Court in regard to applications under the Probate and Administration Act ...	533	1897 to 1901
— 79—Nature of suit that may be brought under— <i>Pointed out</i> — that a person bringing a suit under—cannot sue merely to recover the loss which he has himself sustained owing to the mal-administration of the estate, but must sue as trustee for all persons interested in the estate.		
<i>Mi Saw Me v. Nga Nyun Hlaing and one</i>	174	1910 to 1913

INDEX.

CCXVII

P—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
PROCEDURE in execution of a decree—Irregularity of—limitation ...	458	1892 to 1896
— in issuing letters of administration under the Probate and Administration Act ...	610	
— regarding attachment of property before judgment ...	274	
— to be followed in proceedings under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	407	
PROCEEDINGS AND ORDERS OF BUDDHIST ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES cannot be questioned in the Civil Courts so long as they keep within their jurisdiction and do nothing contrary to law ...	59	1892 to 1896
PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT—See Advocates ...	50	1910 to 1913
PROMISSORY NOTE—Admissibility of independent evidence in suit or— ...	391	1897 to 1901
— A man may sign a—by getting some one to write his name for him—See Execution—Signing ...	1	1907 to 1909
— OR BILL-OF-EXCHANGE—How interest should be calculated on— ...	591	1892 to 1896
— Holder in due course of a—Necessary for him to have for consideration become the payee or endorsee before the amount mentioned in the note became payable ...	523	1897 to 1902

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
PROMISSORY NOTE—In computing the period of limitation in a suit brought on a— <i>See</i> Limitation	146	1910 to 1913
— Material alteration—addition of signature of maker's wife ...	593	1892 to 1896
— Not proved—Admissibility of—Independent evidence of obligation	390	1897 to 1901
— Where a—bearing a stamp which was not duly cancelled had been admitted in evidence in the Court of First Instance,— <i>Held</i> ,—that the Appellate Court could not question its admissibility— <i>See</i> Stamps	3	1907 to 1909
— Where money is lent on terms contained in a —given at the time of the loan, the plaintiff is debarred by section 91 of the Evidence Act from resorting to the original consideration— <i>See</i> Evidence	5	
— NOTE PAYABLE TO ORDER—If a—runs “I, John Brown, promise to pay” and it is subsequently before negotiation signed by Smith, Smith is not a co-maker, and the addition of his name is not a material alteration which renders the note void,— <i>See</i> Negotiable Instruments	1	1902 to 1903
PROOF—Burden of—Agent and principal—scope of authority	1	1892 to 1896
— Burden of—alleged sale after a mortgage	575	
— Burden of—Bailee—Care to be taken by—	337	1897 to 1901
— Burden of—claim to share of undivided family inheritance—Nature of proof required—Limitation	493	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

CCXIX

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
PROOF—Burden of—Defendant in possession of land there being no wrongful dispossession of plaintiff—Plaintiff asserts permissive occupation by defendant—Defendant asserts possession of land by gift outright—Burden of proof on plaintiff.— <i>See</i> Evidence	7	1902 to 1903.
—Burden of—dispossession of land—primary evidence ...	234	} 1892 to 1896.
—Burden of—exclusion of oral by documentary evidence ...	230	
—Burden of—forcible or wrongful dispossession of land ...	233	
—Burden of—mortgage—admission by defendant of previous ownership of part of land claimed by plaintiff's predecessor in interest	222	} 1897 to 1901.
—Burden of—mortgage barred by limitation—renewal of—within time set up	220	
—Burden of—mortgage—probabilities	570	
—Burden of—suit for recovery of possession of land—forcible ouster—Burden of proof on wrongdoer	224	} 1892 to 1896.
—Suit for redemption of mortgage	418	
—When onus on the plaintiff and when on the defendant—Limitation	461	
—Necessity for clear—of existence of mortgage when disputed—burden of proof	412	} 1897 to 1901.
—Necessity for strict—of repayment of debt contracted with the formality of writing which remains uncanceled in the hands of creditor	393	
—Need for clear—of ancient claim to land after long undisturbed possession—consideration	551	
—Of transfer of possession, which is the crucial test of a gift under Buddhist law	59	1897 to 1901.
—of publicity and notoriety essential to establish a <i>kittima</i> adoption	34	} 1892 to 1896.
—of the existence of a superior status—presumption that a woman who has a separate residence from that of her husband has the status of one entitled to share in his inheritance may be rebutted by—	194	
—of the renewal of connubial relations required when a divorce has taken place between husband and wife and a re-union is set up by the former wife in order to set up a claim to his estate	202	
—of document of Burmese times—suit for possession of land	366	} 1897 to 1901.
—required when one member of a family claims the right of redeeming land separately mortgaged by other members	556	
—Strict—in a suit for redemption of mortgage—Long possession by alleged mortgagees with recognition of mortgagor's claim—Unsatisfactory evidence of mortgage	409	1897 to 1902.

P—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

PROPERTY—A deed of conveyance of—to one creditor with the object of defeating another creditor is not void, provided that, it is <i>bonâ fide</i> , i.e., if it is not a mere cloak for retaining a benefit to the grantor— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	15	1902
—acquired during marriage under Mahomedan Law not regarded as partnership property— <i>See</i> Mahomedan Law ...	1	1903
—Ancestral—claim to share of—by certain co-heirs against other co-heirs in possession for upwards of 12 years—Limitation ...	437	1892
—Ancestral—presumption from circumstances as to division of—	556	1896
—An attachment of—not belonging to the judgment-debtor is not execution of process for enforcing the judgment and does not bar an application under section 108, Civil Procedure Code—Limitation 11, 164— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	42	1904 to 1906
—A suit for bare divorce without and as distinct from partition of—will not lie under Buddhist Law— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Divorce ...	30	1910 to 1913
—Ascent of—when there are no direct descendants—Buddhist Law—Inheritance ...	157	1897 to 1901
—Attachment of—before judgment—Procedure ...	274	1892
—Claim of wife to inherit the—of her deceased husband to whom she was unfaithful ...	116	1896
—Division of—Divorce on grounds of husband's misconduct—Husband previously married—Wife a maiden at time of marriage ...	39	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

CCXXI

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
PROPERTY—Family—among Burmese—Presumptions as to portions being joint or separate property of heirs under varying circumstances—Burden of proof ...	435	
—Immovable—The proviso to Article 148, Limitation Act, in respect of the period within which a suit must be brought against a mortgagee to redeem—mortgaged has no application in Upper Burma where the general period of 60 years is allowed ...	524	1892 to 1895
—Inanimate—applies to land among other things ...	121	
—in divorce as by mutual consent under Buddhist Law between parties not previously married—Wife entitled on partition to one-third share of—inherited by husband during coverture and <i>vice versa</i> —See Buddhist Law—Divorce ...	I	1902 to 1903
— Investigation of claim to—attached in execution of decree—Points for enquiry—Duty of investigating Court ...	262	1897 to 1901
— Joint—of Buddhist husband and wife—Attachment of—in execution of a decree against the husband alone ...	45	
— Joint family—Division of—Inheritance among Chins—Customs ...	238	
— Joint family—Suit for a share of— ...	441	
— Joint family—Limitation—Award not followed by possession without effect in stopping running of time ...	481	1892 to 1896
— Joint family—Partial division of—Portion under mortgage—Redemption of co-heir claiming in individual right—Time from which period of limitation begins to run ...	500	
— jointly owned by a Buddhist husband and wife should ordinarily be deemed to be in the possession of the former—Sale of—by one joint owner ...	303	
— Joint—Suit for a portion of—cannot lie—The whole estate to be brought into division ...	229	1897 to 1901
— Jointly acquired—There is no distinction in Buddhist Law between the respective interests of a husband and wife in—when the parties have been married before (<i>eindaunggyi</i>), and when they have not been married before—See Buddhist Law—Divorce ...	I	1904 to 1906
— Original and joint—Joint living—Step-grandchildren—Shares entitled to— ...	126	
— Partition of—between brothers and sisters—Equality of shares—Adoption—Evidence—Burden of proof ...	104	1897 to 1901
— Partition of—between grandchildren and step-grandparent ...	122	
— <i>Payin</i> —Meaning of ...	110	
— <i>Payin</i> —or property anterior to second marriage—Step-father's claim to estate of deceased wife and to estate of deceased step-daughter ...	184	1892 to 1896
— Rule of Buddhist Law with respect to the disposal of—upon divorce on the ground of wife's adultery, where the husband and wife had been married from youth, but separated and subsequently reunited ...	34	1897 to 1901
— Suit to establish right to—removal of attachment of which had been refused ...	255	1892 to 1896
— Transfer of—with a view to defeat creditors ...	318	

P—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
PROPERTY—Transfer of—Incumbrance—Priority—Estoppel ...	573	
— Under Buddhist Law a suit for a bare divorce without partition of—will not lie ...	28	
— Under mortgage with possession not liable to be attached—Right to redeem—Liable to attachment ...	261	
— Undivided ancestral—Sale of—Pre-emption under Buddhist Law ...	162	1897 to 1901
— Wrongfully attached in execution of decree—Decree-holder who wrongfully attaches liable for damage ...	429	
— Wrongfully seized in execution of decree—Special procedure laid down in section 278, Civil Procedure Code, intended to provide a speedy and summary remedy and not to deprive a claimant of his remedy by way of suit ...	267	

PROSECUTIONS—Malicious—Essential points in action for— ...	484	1897 to 1901
PROSECUTION—Malicious—Malice—Reasonable and probable cause—A conviction even when reversed on appeal is strong evidence in favour of there being reasonable and probable cause—See Tort ...	5	1904 to 1906

P—contd.

PAGE YEAR

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY—11, 43 (2).—Held—that the insolvent by omitting to mention certain property in the schedule attached to his application under section 11 of the Provincial Insolvency Act and by representing that it did not belong to him when he had a proprietary interest in it fraudulently or vexatiously concealed the property within the meaning of section 43 (2) (b) of the Act. *Also*—that the District Court was not acting illegally in giving the creditor an opportunity of showing bad faith.

Tin Ya v. Subbaya Pillay, 6 L.B.R., 146.

Mi Bu v. Po Saung, U.B.R., 1910-13, 1, 84.

Nga Chok v. Mi Pwa On 1 1914
to
1916

— 15, 16—Acts of bad faith—Adjudication.—*Held*—that the words “for any other sufficient reason” in section 15 have reference to petitions presented by a creditor, and that when a petition has been presented by a debtor, if the Court is satisfied of the matters referred to in section 6 (3) (a), (b) and (c), it must pass an order of adjudication and that questions of acts of bad faith do not arise for consideration until a later stage when the debtor applies under section 44 for his discharge.

Aranvayal Sabhapathy Moodaliar, I.L.R., 21 Bom., 297.

Nathu Mal v. The District Judge of Benares, I.L.R., 32 All., 547.

Uday Chand Maiti v. Ram Kumar Khara, 15 Cal. W.N., p. 213.

Mi Bu v. Nga Po Saung 84 1910
to
1913

— 15, 16—Acts of bad faith—Adjudication *Uday Chand Maiti v. Ram Kumar Khara*, 15 Cal. W.N., p. 213.

Nathu Mal v. The District Judge of Benares, I.L.R. 32 All., 547.

Lamiruddin v. Kadumogi Dasi, 12 C.L.J., 446.

Girwardhari and one v. Fai Narain and others, I.L.R. 32 All., 645.

Nga Naing v. Mi Bu 86 1910
to
1913

— *Held*—that section 40 (2), Provincial Insolvency Act, must be read with section 16 (2) and section 60, Civil Procedure Code, and the Court acting under section 40 (2) cannot allow more than half the insolvent's salary for the maintenance of himself and his family.

XVIII, C.W.N., 1032.

Tulsilal v. H. Girsham 132 1914
to
1916

P—concl'd.

PAGE YEAR

PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURT—16-33.—Where the same judge presided over a Small Cause Court and District Court and tried by mistake as Judge of the District Court a case of a Small Cause nature,—*Held*—that the mistake did not alter the character of the suit, and that no appeal lay from the decree ...

1 1907
to
1909

— 35—*Held*—that a suit for compensation for maliciously causing a search for stolen property to be made by the Police in the plaintiff's house, is not a suit for compensation for injury to the person within (Schedule II) Article 35, and is not excluded from the cognizance of a Small Cause Court.

Koda Buksh v. Lokeman Khan and one ...

40 1910
to
1913

— Schedule II, Article 15—*Held*—that a suit for an amount due on a bond is not a suit for the specific performance of a contract as contemplated in—. *Also*—the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts cannot be ousted merely by asking for an alternative relief to which plaintiff is not entitled ...

— Schedule II—8—*Held*—that a stall in a market is a house or part of a house, and that a suit to recover stall-rent is a suit to recover house-rent within the meaning of clause 8 of Schedule II to the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, and is cognizable by a Court of Small Causes ...

3 }
1907
to
1909
5 }

INDEX.

CCXXV

R

	PAGE	YEAR
RECEIVER—The appointment of a—is a step which should not be taken without special reasons, particularly in the case of a <i>bona fide</i> possessor with legal title. Parties who have acquiesced in property being enjoyed against their own alleged rights cannot obtain this form of relief— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	17	1907 to 1909
REDEMPTION—Equity of—Mortgage—Intention of parties to be ascertained and followed ...	502	
—Right of—liable to attachment although property under mortgage with possession not liable to attachment ...	261	
—Mortgage—Claim founded on subsequent loan which saves limitation—Evidence—Corroboration—Discrepancy ...	500	1897 to 1901
—of a mortgage cannot be split up and effected piece-meal—Transfer of Property Act, s. 60 ...	505	
—of mortgage—for a trifle after the lapse of 54 years and after the land has been improved by the mortgagee—inequitable—	286	
—Lease by mortgagee whether determinable on—Usufructuary— <i>See</i> Mortgage ...	14	1910 to 1913
—BY ONE BRANCH OF FAMILY. Mortgage—Burden of proof—Limitation ...	487	
—of co-heir claiming in individual right joint family property a portion of which was under mortgage—time from which period of limitation begins to run ...	500	
—Claim to compensation for improvement before allowing—in absence of express condition to that effect in mortgage deed ...	548	
—of land mortgaged—Burden of proof—estoppel ...	561	
—of mortgage—Adverse possession—Limitation ...	502	1892 to
—of mortgage—persons entitled to redeem—Plaint defective for nonjoinder of parties—General principles to be followed ...	586	1896
—of mortgage—suit for—by persons holding land as tenants on the allegation that they were representatives of the original mortgagor and the landlord representative of the original mortgagee—Burden of proof—Limitation ...	579	
—of mortgage—the period of 60 years allowed for a—is for a suit against a mortgagee, and it must be clearly shown that there was a mortgage and that the person sued is mortgagee ...	516	
—Right of—not forfeited when the terms of the mortgage-deed were that the mortgagors would redeem at a certain time and if they failed to do so would make over the land outright to the mortgagees, and the mortgagors sued for—after the expiry of the stipulated time— <i>See</i> Mortgage ...	1	1907 to 1909

R—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

REGISTERED DEED—When a partnership has been constituted by a— proviso 4 to section 92 of the Evidence Act does not bar it from being dissolved by an oral agreement.— <i>See Evidence</i> ...	6	1902 to 1903
REGISTRATION—In Upper Burma a suit lies for a decree directing that a document shall be registered ...	1	1902 to 1903
— An unregistered document affecting immoveable property is admissible to prove a personal obligation where it contains a distinct, <i>i.e.</i> , separate admission of liability or personal under- taking to pay and not otherwise ...	1	1904 to 1905
— The right to redeem land in possession of a usufructuary mort- gagee does not admit of physical possession, and therefore limitation for a suit for pre-emption, based on the sale of such a right, runs from the date of—of the sale-deed— <i>See Limitation</i>	7	1907 to 1909

INDEX.

CCXXVII

R—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

REGULATION X OF 1887—the Upper Burma Stamps and Limitation			
Regulation—Section 5—effect of—	...	...	466 1892
			to
			1896

REJECTION of application for revision in a case where the remedy of			
an appeal cannot be had—Limitation	...	...	450 1892
—of plaint undervalued and under stamped—Section 54, Code of	...	...	to
Civil Procedure	...	...	253 1896

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS AND OTHER KINDS OF PROPERTY—Succession of one member of the Buddhist priesthood to another in respect of—	...	...	...	...	82 1892
					to
					1896

R—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
REMOVAL OF ATTACHMENT—Costs incurred by decree-holder in contesting the—cannot be added to amount of decree against the judgment-debtor	426	1897 to 1901
RENEWAL of old mortgage in favour of claimants under original mortgagor	551	1892 to 1896
RENT. Execution sale of land held under usufructuary mortgage— Decree-holder's right to sell such land	613	1892 to 1896
— Tenancy presumed to be tenure running on from year to year. In Burma the practice of annual letting being customary the presumption of a relationship of landlord and tenant once proved continuing to subsist not strong—open to tenant to show that previous relationship has ceased to exist ...	535	1897 to 1901
RE-OPENING OF A CASE—Application for—Disposed of at a hearing at which defendant was not present, but his advocate put in an appearance and was present at the examination of witnesses—rightly rejected by Court of First Instance ...	240	1897 to 1901
— Objection to—not having been taken in the Original Court, the point cannot be raised in the Appellate Court ...	237	
— Principles by which Courts should be guided in dealing O. XLI, with applications for—of suits, etc., under O. IX, rr. 9, 13, and r. 19—See Civil Procedure	27	1907 to 1909

INDEX.

CCXXIX

R—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

REPRESENTATIVES OF MORTGAGORS—Joint Mortgagors ... 556 1892
to
1896

RESIDENCE—Separation of—does not afford more than a pre-
sumption under Buddhist Law that the woman has not the
status of one entitled to share in the inheritance left by her
deceased husband ... 194 1892
to
1896

RES JUDICATA—Burden of proof—Probate and Administration—Evi-
dence—41, 110.—See Probate and Administration ... 61 1910
to
1913

— Future *mesne* profits—See Civil Procedure ... 81 1914
to
1916

— Orders in execution proceedings are governed by principles
analogous to those of—and are binding, if not appealed
against, in subsequent proceedings in the same Court—See
Civil Procedure ... 1 1907
to
1909

— question as the bar of—when the position of the parties is
reversed ... 234 } 1892
to
1896
— Suit for restitution of conjugal rights—second suit upon fresh
demand ... 242 }

R—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
RESPONDENT—A—in an appeal is not ordinarily entitled to urge cross-objection, except against the Appellant— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	58	1914 to 1916
RESTITUTION of CONJUGAL RIGHTS—Ill-treatment and desertion a valid plea of justification under Buddhist Law— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Marriage	5	1904 to 1906
— There is nothing in the Buddhist Law (explained in <i>Mi Kin Lat v. Ba So</i>) as to divorce at the will of one party on surrender of the joint property and payment of the joint debts in the absence of fault in the other party, which is inconsistent with the observance of the conjugal duties in a subsisting marriage, or will bar a suit for— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Marriage	1	1907 to 1909
— Suit for—Divorce by mutual consent—Question for decision	37	1897 to 1901
— Suit for—against Buddhist girl under the age of 18	200	} 1892 to 1896
— Suit for—Second suit upon fresh demand— <i>Res judicata</i>	242	

INDEX.

CCXXXI

R—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
REVENUE OFFICER—In revenue proceedings of a judicial nature a— has inherent power to execute his own orders—A Civil Court has no jurisdiction in any matter which a—is empowered under the regulation to dispose of—A suit will not lie in a Civil Court to execute the orders of a—whether by restitution or other- wise.—See Civil Procedure	13	1902 to 1903
REVIEW of judgment cannot be admitted for the purpose of re-argu- ing a case on previous material—Error of law can be a good ground for review only where the law is definite and capable of distinct ascertainment—See Civil Procedure ...	3	1902 to 1903
— OF JUDGMENT—Conditions under which—can be granted ...	153	1892 to 1896
— on the ground of non-production of certain evidence in the Court of First Instance—Upper Burma Civil Justice Regula- tion, section 85	284	
— Application for—conditions necessary for the entertainment of— — Pointed out that the provisions of O. XLVII, r. 4 (2) (b), are imperative and that a—of judgment on the ground of dis- covery of new matter or evidence cannot be granted without strict proof that such new matter or evidence was not within the knowledge of the party applying or could not be adduced by him at the trial—See Civil Procedure	287	
	126	1914 to 1916

R—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
Revision—Application for—Duty of Appellate Court to see that satisfactory cause is shown for not preferring an appeal under the provisions of section 14 of the Limitation Act before admitting an—	...	...
—rejection of application for—in a case where the remedy of appeal cannot be had—Limitation	245 } 450 }	1892 to 1896
— <i>Held</i> —that when a Civil Court takes action under section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the High Court cannot interfere under section 439 of that Code in—, as the power of—is expressly confined to the records of Criminal Courts; but the High Court can interfere in the exercise of its Civil jurisdiction under the provisions of section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure— <i>See</i> Criminal Procedure	...	...
	83	1914 to 1916
— Not ordinarily allowed where other remedy is available—Civil Procedure, s. 622—Civil Courts, s. 14	...	...
	311	1897 to 1901

REVOCATION OF GIFT.—Buddhist law not applicable to gifts	...	400	1892 to 1896
--	-----	-----	--------------------

INDEX.

CCLXXII

R—*contd.*

PAGE YEAR

RIGHTS of Buddhist co-heirs to contract between themselves irres-	...	...	102	1892
pective of the rules of Buddhist law				to
				1896

RIGHT of son of a concubine or lesser wife brought up by the father				
like the offspring of a regular union to share the inheritance	...	...	153	1892
with a second wife and child				to
				1896

RIGHTS of two adjacent riparian proprietors of land to the land in				
the bed of a stream situated between their respective holdings			324	1892
				to
				1896

R—*concl'd.*

PAGE YEAR

RIGHT TO PROPERTY.—Suit to establish—removal of attachment of
which had been refused ... 255 1892
to
1896

RIGHT OF WAY.—As an easement is an interest in land within the
meaning of section 53 (2), (ii), Land and Revenue Regulation,
the Civil Courts are barred from entertaining a suit to establish
such a right of way over State land—*See* Land and Revenue
Regulation ... I 1904
to
1906

RIVAL CLAIMS.—Suit to decide—to the right of obtaining licenses to
dig for petroleum at Yenangyaung—Custom ... 327 1892
to
1896

RULES regarding arbitration—an award by ecclesiastical authorities
on a secular matter not exempt from the usual— ... I I } 1892
—for division of shares of inheritance under Buddhist law between ... 93 } to
children of first wife and child of subsequent wife ... 1896
—of succession among the owners of the right of digging for
petroleum at Yenangyaung—*twinsas* and *twinsayos* ... 327 }
—The—contained in Municipal and Local Department Notifica-
tion No. 148, dated the 11th December 1900, have the force of
law—Money paid in contravention of Rule 4 to Municipal
office instead of to treasury not a valid defence in suit by
Municipality for recovery of money—*See* Upper Burma Muni-
cipal Regulation ... I 1902
to
1903

INDEX.

CCXXXV

S.

	PAGE	YEAR
SALARY—Section 40 (2), Provincial Insolvency Act, must be read with section 16 (2) and section 60, Civil Procedure Code, and the Court acting under section 40 (2) cannot allow more than half the insolvent's—for the maintenance of himself and his family— <i>See</i> Provincial Insolvency Act	132	1914 to 1916
SALE of ancestral property to persons not belonging to the family—		
Pre-emption—Buddhist Law—Inheritance	155	1897 to 1901
— Execution—Proceeds of parties claiming interest in—should be given an opportunity of being heard and of establishing their claims to participate in the distribution	274	
— Execution—Holding an—at an earlier hour than that specified in the proclamation of sale is a material irregularity to be corrected in accordance with section 311, Civil Procedure Code, and not an illegality rendering the sale void— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	9	1907 to 1909
— of property by one joint owner—Validity of—	303	1892 to 1896
— of land—Presumption in Upper Burma against—and in favour of mortgage or retention of right of re-purchase	509	
— alleged—after a mortgage—Burden of proof	575	
— Execution sale of land held under usufructuary mortgage—Decree-holder's right to—of land	613	
— OF LAND subsequently declared to be State land. Defence that the absolute title to the land had not been sold, but only the right of occupancy	615	
SALE-PROCEEDS OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION—Distribution of—in contravention of section 63— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	53	1910 to 1913
SCIENTER—Injury done by one animal to another—Damages—Ferocity—proof required—Tort—	565	1897 to 1901
SEAL—Of <i>Hlutdaw</i> , or High Court of Burmese Government—Mere presence of impression of a—on a document not sufficient proof of genuineness—	404	1897 to 1901

S—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
SEARCH OF STOLEN PROPERTY—A suit for compensation for maliciously causing a—to be made by the Police in plaintiff's house, is not a suit for compensation for injury to the person within (Schedule II) Article 35, and is not excluded from the cognizance of Small Cause Court— <i>See</i> Provincial Small Cause Courts	40	1910 to 1913
SECONDARY EVIDENCE—Distinction between—of the contents of a document and oral evidence of the transaction— <i>See</i> Evidence	I	1907 to 1909
— Question of admissibility of—ordinarily for Court of First Instance—Party tendering must show that it is admissible	382	1897 to 1901
— Of contents of telegrams not relevant unless the non-production of the originals is duly accounted for—	384	
— Of unstamped document not produced in evidence inadmissible	367	
— Of unstamped or insufficiently stamped document which has not been produced is not admissible	365	1892 to 1896
— Facts necessary under section 65, Evidence Act, for the admission of—	347	
— admitted on document said to have been burnt, suit should have been brought within time of limitation	473	
— of a lost document not stamped in accordance with law inadmissible	631	

INDEX.

CCXXXVII

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
SECOND WIFE entitled to share in inheritance with first or chief wife when she has clearly the status of a wife under Buddhist Law	160	1897 to 1901

SECURITY—Liability of person furnishing—for judgment-debtor to appear when called upon—Procedure in execution of decree...	269	
— for payment of costs incurred in Courts when ordered to be given should be ordered with caution and the careful exercise of discretion	279	1892 to 1896
— BOND. Jointly executed after an alleged agreement was come to that only one party should be held responsible—Oral evidence—Admissibility of—	354	

SEDUCTION—Burmese woman can sue for damage for breach of promise of marriage but not for—	499	1897 to 1901
— Compensation in cases of—In deciding whether an award of compensation in a seduction case should be enforced or not, the Courts have only to look to the provisions of sections 520 and 521, Code of Civil Procedure, and determine whether any of the grounds mentioned or referred to in those sections are shown against the award. The fact that the subject-matter of an award is not such that it could be a cause of action in a Civil suit is not necessarily an objection to the legality of the award—See Civil Procedure	19	1907 to 1909

S—contd.

SEPARATE CLAIM for a redemption of a mortgage set up by one member of the family to evade estoppel by conduct of co-heirs	516	1892 to 1899
— residence of a wife from her husband—Presumption under Buddhist Law as to right of woman to share in the inheritance left by her deceased husband.	194	1892 to 1896
SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON A DEFENDANT—Substituted service—residence out of jurisdiction	262	1892 to 1896
SET-OF AND RIGHT TO DEDUCT—Distinguished—Civil Procedure, section III	244	1897 to 1901
SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.—Omission of an item being balance due on a document—Estoppel	387	1892 to 1901
— OF ISSUES. Burden of proof—Need for making parties clearly understand points on which evidence is required	400	1896

INDEX.

CCXXXIX

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
SHARE to be provided for offspring of concubine or lesser wife under Buddhist Law	145	1892
— of property to which wives and nephews of a deceased aunt are entitled to under Buddhist Law	189	to
— of children of first wife and child of subsequent wife under Buddhist Law—Rules for division of inheritance	93	1896
SHIAH COMMUNITY. Mahomedan Law as applicable to—Moguls—Persians—Custody of children	54	1892 to 1896
SICKNESS—Plea of—Delay in presentation of an appeal—Sufficient cause—Limitation	451	1897 to 1902
SIGNING.—A man may sign a promissory note by getting some one to write his name for him—See Execution—Signing	1	1907 to 1909
— What constitutes—Drawing up of document after old Burmese fashion does not amount to—	462	1892 to 1896
Sisa.—Thugyisa—Bobabaing land—Possession of—Distinction between claims founded on official and on private title—Burden of proof—	416	1897 to 1901
SLANDER.—Abatement—The plaintiff-appellant obtained a decree for damages for slander in the Court of First Instance. The decree was set aside by the Lower Appellate Court. The Plaintiff-Appellant then filed a second appeal. Whilst this appeal was pending the defendant died—Held—that the appeal did not abate. I.L.R., 26 Bom., 597. — 26 Mad., 499. Nga Kyet Sein v. Mi Kyin Mya and one	105	1914 to 1916

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
SLAVE CONCUBINE.—Son of—		
Son of head wife—		
Son and daughter of		
second regular wife—Partition—		
Suit for—between—		
Shares to		
which each is entitled	176	1897 to 1901

SMALL CAUSE COURTS—35—		
Provincial—Held—that a suit for com-		
penetration for maliciously causing a search for stolen property to		
be made by the Police in the plaintiff's house, is not a suit for		
compensation for injury to the person within (Schedule II)		
Article 35, and is not excluded from the cognizance of a Small		
Cause Court—See Provincial Small Cause Courts	40	1910 to 1913

SON—Adopted.—Natural		
parents—Adoptive		
parents—Buddhist		
Law—Inheritance	135	1897 to 1901
SON OF A CONCUBINE OR LESSER WIFE.—Right of—brought up by		
father like the offspring of a regular union to share inheritance		
with a second wife and child	153	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

ccxli

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE— <i>Held</i> —that a suit for an amount due on a bond is not a suit for the—of a contract as contemplated in Article 15 of the 2nd Schedule of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act— <i>See</i> Provincial Small Cause Court ...	3	1907 to 1909
SPECIFIC RELIEF, 9—Burden of proof in cases of wrongful dispossession in suits under—and suits on title—. Meaning of possession— <i>See</i> Evidence ...	7	1904 to 1906
— s. 42—Declaratory decree of title to ownership of land refused where break in possession for about twenty years before annexation of the country ...	554	1897 to 1901
— s. 21—Effect of agreement to refer to arbitration after institution of suit ...	541	
— ss. 21, 39—Mortgage deed executed for fraudulent purpose—Cancellation of—Fraud not affected—Estoppel—Arbitration	544	
— 9—Possession by plaintiff not shown to be unlawful—sufficient proof that defendant is not the owner when all the evidence on defendant's behalf is that he is in possession as a trespasser—Time allowed under—to sue for repossession quite irrespective of questions of title ...	619	1892 to 1896
— s. 21—Reference to arbitration bar to suit—Refusal essential to bring a case within ...	542	1897 to 1901
— s. 12—Specific performance of any contract may in the discretion of the Court be enforced when the act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its non-performance would not afford adequate relief—Unless and until the contrary is proved the Court shall presume that the breach of a contract to transfer immoveable property cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money ...	539	
— s. 42—Suit for declaratory decree ...	623	
— s. 42—Suit for declaratory decree or order—when consequential relief was prayed for—Court fee payable— ...	355	1897 to 1901
— s. 54—Suit for restitution of conjugal rights under the Christian Marriage Law ...	488	
— s. 30—When an award has been made in arbitration proceedings held without the intervention of a Court of Justice, during the pendency of a suit or appeal, a party can bring a regular suit to enforce it under—even though the existence of the award was not brought to the notice of the Court before the suit or appeal was decided ...	3	
— s. 39—In a suit under—it is immaterial which party is in possession— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure ...	36	1904 to 1906

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR.
STAKE-HOLDER —In a suit to recover money which the plaintiff has deposited with a—the “paying over” which would bar the suit, means the paying over upon the event of the wager—Where in such a suit the plaintiff does not repudiate the wager, but claims not only his original stakes but the whole winnings, he can get nothing— <i>See Contract</i>	3	1904 to 1906
— Money entrusted to a—to abide the result of a wager may be recovered if demanded before it is paid away	329	1897 to 1902
 STALL RENT —A stall in a market is a house or part of a house, and a suit to recover—is a suit to recover house-rent within the meaning of clause 8 of Schedule II to the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, and is cognizable by a Court of Small Causes— <i>See Provincial Small Cause Court</i>	5	1907 to 1909
 STAMPS —s. 34—Unstamped document excluded through refusal of party to pay stamp-duty and penalty under—Effect of such exclusion	396	1897 to 1901
— s. 35—Decree cannot be given on unstamped document not produced, even though its production in evidence is not necessary	556	
— s. 36—Document not stamped admitted in evidence by Court of First Instance cannot be excluded by Appellate Court	559	

INDEX.

ccxliii

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
STAMPS s. 35— <i>Held</i> —that where the defendant was alleged to be withholding an unstamped <i>parabaik</i> document, that did not render secondary evidence admissible— <i>See</i> Execution—Signing	5	1907 to 1909
— s. 36.—Where a promissory note bearing a stamp which was not duly cancelled had been admitted in evidence in the Court of First Instance,— <i>Held</i> —that the Appellate Court could not question its admissibility ...	3	
— s. 26, Schedules—1—5. Where parties were engaged in a business in which the plaintiff advances money to the defendant on promissory notes and an instrument was drawn up between them in which among other arrangements it was provided that a certain rate of profit (or interest) should be paid on the loans, the document was not a bond but an agreement chargeable with fixed and not <i>ad valorem</i> duty and that subsequently section 26 of the Stamp Act was not applicable ...	629	
— s. 35—Secondary evidence of a lost document not stamped in accordance with law inadmissible ...	631	1892 to 1896
— s. 35—When an instrument has been admitted in evidence such admission shall not except as provided in section 61 be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped ...	633	

STANDING TIMBER— <i>Tari</i> palms and coconut trees are not—as referred to in section 3 of the Upper Burma Registration Regulation but are immoveable property.— <i>See</i> Upper Burma Registration Regulation ...	I	1902 to 1903
--	---	--------------------

S—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
STATE LAND—A <i>Twinyo</i> or <i>Ayo</i> is an interest in—and consequently in view of section 53 (2) (ii) of the Land and Revenue Regulation, the Civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain a suit to recover a <i>Twinyo</i> or <i>Ayo</i> .— <i>See</i> Land and Revenue Regulation	5	1904 to 1906
— <i>Held</i> —that clause (ii) to sub-section 2 of section 53 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation neither bars nor purports to bar the jurisdiction of Civil Courts over claims to the ownership or possession of any—except in respect of such matters as the Local Government or a Revenue Officer is empowered by or under the Regulation to dispose of; and inasmuch as the Regulation does not empower Revenue Officers to dispose of claims between private persons as to the ownership or possession of any—more than one year after the date of the declaration by the Collector that the land is—and does not give any authority to the Financial Commissioner to make any rules for deciding such claims, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is not barred and they are entitled and bound to take cognizance of such claims.— <i>See</i> Land and Revenue Regulation	151	1914 to 1916
— Rights of two riparian proprietors of land to the land in the bed of a stream situated between their respective holdings—Custom	324	1892 to 1896
— Sale of land—Title—Occupancy	615	
— Question to land being State land or private should not be raised when they are unnecessary for the decisions of claims as between the parties themselves	634	1897 to 1901
— Right of use and occupancy in—not liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree—Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 25	258	
— Civil Courts barred from trying suits as to ownership or possession of—	209	1902 to 1903
— Civil Courts to be guided by decisions of Revenue authorities in deciding whether land is—	211	
— Jurisdiction of suit for redemption of mortgage of—barred by Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, section 53 (2) (ii)	207	
— Suit for rent of—not cognizable by the Civil Courts— <i>See</i> Civil Procedure	I	

INDEX.

cxxlv

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
STATUS of wife living in a separate residence to that of her husband under Buddhist Law to share in inheritance	194	1892 to 1896

STATUS TO SUE.—Suit brought by parties without—no cause of action	244	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------------

STATUTE LAW.—Erroneous application of Buddhist Law to cases which are governed by—	303	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------------

STEP-CHILDREN.—The rule that mere absence of joint living is not sufficient to exclude from inheritance, and that filial neglect must be proved, applies to—See Buddhist Law—Inheritance	1	1904 to 1906
--	---	--------------------

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
STEP-CHILDREN OR STEP-GRANDCHILDREN. —Excepting undivided ancestral property estate of deceased step-parent or grand-parent goes by descent to—in preference to collateral relatives by blood—Rules as to reaching inheritance or obtaining a vested interest	66	1897 to 1901
STEP GRAND-PARENT. —Share of grand-daughter in her own parent's estate as against her—under Buddhist Law	164	1897 to 1901
STEP-SON succeeds to the estate of the step-mother in preference to the collateral blood relatives	531	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

ccxlvii

S—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
STEP-DAUGHTER.—Estate of deceased—step-father's claim to— <i>payin</i> property ...	184	1892
— FATHER.—Claim by—to estate of deceased wife, and estate of deceased step-daughter— <i>payin</i> property ...	184	to 1896

SUB-MORTGAGE. A mortgagee may sub-mortgage—There is privity between a mortgagor and his sub-mortgagee. If payment of the original mortgage debt is made to the original mortgagee, without notice of the sub-mortgage the sub-mortgage is extinguished, and the sub-mortgagee cannot hold the property against the original mortgagor. If otherwise, the sub-mortgagee can hold the property against the original mortgagor till the sub-mortgage is redeemed ...

I 1904
to
1906

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
SUBSTITUTED service of summons on defendant—Residence out of jurisdiction	262	1892 to 1896
SUCCESSION—Inheritance—Meaning of terms	400	
— ACT—206. Grant of letters-of-administration to creditor—a judgment-creditor does not cease to be a creditor for the purposes of—through execution of his decree being barred under Article 179, Schedule II of the Limitation Act	635	
— CERTIFICATE—4. A Buddhist husband acting for himself and as sole representative of his deceased wife—bound to produce letters-of-administration or a certificate	204	
— CERTIFICATE—4. Will made by Hindu in Upper Burma—Construction—necessity for probate or letters of administration with will annexed or a succession certificate before passing decree	428	1892 to 1896
— CERTIFICATE—4. Prohibits a Court from passing a decree against a debtor of a deceased person for payment of his debt to a person claiming to be entitled to the effects of the deceased except on the production by the person so claiming—among other things—either letters-of-administration or a certificate granted under the Act with the debt specified therein	638	
— CERTIFICATE—7. What is meant by summary manner.—Debts and Securities—Meaning of “debt”—Is money advanced on usufructuary mortgage included in term?	639	
— 7. Grant of joint certificate under—determination of rival claims	563	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

ccxlix

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
SUFFICIENT CAUSE —Judicial discretion to be exercised in construction of words—in section 5, Limitation Act	452	1892 to 1896
— The words—in section 5 of the Limitation Act should receive a liberal construction so as to advance substantial justice when no negligence, nor inaction, nor want of <i>bona fides</i> is imputable to an appellant who applies to have an appeal dismissed for default re-opened—See Civil Procedure	15	1907 to 1909
SUIT —Application to re-open a—disposed of at a hearing at which defendant did not appear, but his advocate put in an appearance and was present at the examination of witnesses—rightly rejected by Court of First Instance	240	1897 to 1901
— Decided on merits cannot be demanded for fresh decision under section 562, Civil Procedure Code—section 566 applicable	307	
— Objection to re-opening a—not having been taken in the Original Court, the point cannot be raised in the Appellate Court	237	
— Withdrawal of—with the consent of the defendant—Reference to Arbitrator which proved infructuous—not a bar to institution of a fresh suit on the same cause of action	284	
— Withdrawal of—on reference to Arbitrators which proved infructuous not a bar to institution of a fresh suit on the same cause of action	286	
— TO RECOVER STALL-RENT —A stall in a market is a house or part of a house, and a—is a suit to recover house-rent within the meaning of clause 8 of Schedule II to the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, and is cognizable by a Court of Small Causes—See Provincial Small Cause Court	5	1907 to 1909
— Mesne-profits which can be claimed in a—for immoveable property up to date of—but which were not so claimed, cannot be subsequently sued for in a subsequent—because the cause of action is the same—See Civil Procedure	1	1904 to 1906
— In Upper Burma a—lies for a decree directing that a document shall be registered—See Registration	1	1902 to 1903
— may be brought to enforce an award irrespective of the provisions of Chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure	11	1892 to 1896
— to set aside an award—grounds for impugning an award	13	
— for ejectment from a <i>kyaung</i> — <i>Poggalika</i> and <i>Thingika</i> gifts	59	
— by children against their widowed mother for protection of joint family property	174	
— withdrawal of—erroneous orders for—on account of the defendant's address not being known	261	
— for declaration of nullity of marriage	338	
— Succession Certificate Act, section 4 bar to decree—not to suit	638	

S—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
SUITS VALUATION ACT—II. —Where a suit for specific performance of a contract for sale was tried without objection in the Sub-divisional Court, plaintiff's allegations being that, of the total consideration of Rs. 4,600, Rs. 600 had been paid, Rs. 2,000 were to be paid by redemption of a mortgage held by a third party and only Rs. 2,000 remained payable to the defendants, and that the value of the suit was therefore Rs. 2,000, and where on an objection raised by the defendant in the Lower Appellate Court, the decree was set aside and the Subdivisional Court directed to return the plaint for presentation to the proper Court on the authority of <i>Maung Myaing v. Maung Shwe Yon</i> — <i>Held</i> —dissenting from <i>Maung Myaing v. Maung Shwe Yon</i> , that section 11, Suits Valuation Act, applied and that it was not competent to the Lower Appellate Court to make the order it did unless satisfied that the under valuation prejudicially affected the disposal of the suit on its merits		
<i>Ma Lok v. San Ya Tha</i> , U.B.R., 1897—1901, II, 443.		
<i>Nga Myaing v. Nga Shwe Yon</i> , I.L.B.R., 85 dissented from		
<i>Krishnasami v. Kanakasabai</i> , I.L.R., 14 Mad., 183.		
<i>Vasideva v. Madhava</i> , I.L.R., 16 Mad., 326.		
<i>Gaurachandra Patnaikudu v. Vikrama Deo</i> , I.L.R., 23, Mad., 367.		
<i>Bajinath Singh v. Mi Gauk and one</i>	82	1910 to 1913

INDEX

ccii

S—*contd.*

			PAGE	YEAR.
SUMMARY MANNER.	Meaning of term—Succession Certificate Act,			
section 7	... ..		639	1892 to 1896
SUMMARY ORDER—In a suit under section 283, Civil Procedure Code, the burden of proof is not affected by the—under section 280, 281 or 282—See Civil Procedure	... ..		16	1904 to 1906
SUMMONS—Service of—on defendant—should be served personally if possible and a reasonable time should be given him to appear and defend the action if he wishes	... ..		262	1892 to 1896
SUPERIOR—Ecclesiastical award by—should be treated as an order of ecclesiastical authority or as an ordinary arbitration award			82	1892 to 1896
SUPERIOR COURT—A—cannot make an order of transfer of a case unless the Court from which the transfer is sought to be made has jurisdiction to try it—See Civil Procedure	... ..		28	1904 to 1906

S—*concl'd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
SURETIES. —In a suit between mortgagees and mortgagors, it is not open to some of the executants of the mortgage deed who signed as principal debtors and mortgagors to adduce oral evidence to prove that they were only— <i>See Evidence</i> ...	13	1904 to 1906
SURETY —Discharge of—by omission of creditor to sue principal debtor within period of limitation ...	308	} 1892 to 1896
— Discharge of—by variance in terms of contract or giving of time without surety's assent ..	470	
SURVIVING PARENT cannot give one heir status to sue another for a share of inheritance without being in position to put the former in possession of the share to be claimed ...	138	1892 to 1896
T		
TARI PALMS AND COCONUT TREES are not standing timber as defined in section 3 of the Upper Burma Registration Regulation but are immoveable property— <i>See Upper Burma Registration Regulation</i> ...	I	1902 to 1903
TELEGRAMS —Admissibility of evidence regarding the contents of—Secondary evidence of contents of—not relevant unless the non-production of the originals is duly accounted for ...	384	1897 to 1901

INDEX.

9CME

T—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
TEMPLES OR RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS—Appointment of priests to the charge of—Law and Custom of <i>Ponnas</i> or Manipuri Brahmins settled in Upper Burma in respect to—Hindu Law	420	1892 to 1895
TENANT—Suit by a landlord to eject a—from his house is governed as regards Court Fees by Article 17, Clause VI of Schedule II of the Court Fees Act— <i>See</i> Court Fees	...	1 1902 to 1903
TENANTS—Suit for redemption of mortgage by persons holding land as—on the allegation that they were representatives of the original mortgagor and the landlord representative of the original mortgagee—Burden of proof	579	1892 to 1895
TENANCY—Termination of—No proof of definite term of notice to quit—Presumption of continuance of—under circumstances ...	414	1892 to 1903
— proved to be tenure running on from year to year—landlord and tenant—Customary practice in Burma of—	535	1903

T—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
<i>Thaheta</i> son— <i>Kittima</i> son—Law relating to— ...	142	1897 to 1901
<i>Thathanabaing</i> .—Appointment of—Ecclesiastical jurisdiction—Suit for ejectment from a monastery ...	45	1897 to 1901
— A Civil Court cannot give effect to an order of the—or any other ecclesiastical authority until such order is confirmed by judgment and decree of the Civil Court— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical ...	1	1907 to 1909
— Nature of a suit to enforce a decision of the—Court fee payable on the same— <i>See</i> Buddhist Law—Ecclesiastical ...	5	1909
—AND <i>Thudama</i> COUNCIL.—Authority of—in matters of ecclesiastical discipline and control ...	59	1892 to 1896
<i>Thingika</i> AND <i>Poggalika</i> GIFT ...	59, 72	1892 to 1896
<i>Thingika</i> GIFTS become the property of the chief of assembly of priests ...	78	
— GIFT of mortgaged land—what is necessary to transfer possession—Assent of son to gift by father ...	397	
<i>Thudama</i> COUNCIL AND <i>Thathanabaing</i> .—Authority of—in matters of ecclesiastical discipline and control ...	59	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

cclv

T—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
TAMUOYISHIP. —Land in possession of a member of a family holding— Suit for a share of joint family property	441	1898 to 1896
Thugyisa—Sisa—Bobabeing land. Possession of— Distinction between claims founded on official and on private title—Burden of proof	416	1897 to 1901
TIME requisite for obtaining copy of the decree appealed against— construction of the words—Limitation Act	456	1898 to 1896
TITLE —to land—adverse possession—Limitation — effect of intentionally allowing vendor to appear as ostensible owner of land at public survey and registration of tenures in preventing original owner from afterwards setting up concealed—	363 379	1898 to 1896

T—*contd.*

	PAGE	YEAR
TORT —Agent personally bound by contract of sale when he does not disclose name of principal, and liable to be personally sued for loss caused by deprivation of thing sold by reason of invalidity of title—whether he has paid away price to principal or not—Action apparently founded on—rather than on contract	341	1897 to 1901
— Damage done by animal—Proof of negligence on part of owner required	570	
— Damage done by a domestic animal—plaintiff to prove that such was caused or rendered possible by the defendant's negligence—owner of animal liable to such damage as it is likely to do from the nature of the animal—Not liable for the vicious acts of an animal of an ordinarily quiet nature unless he knows the animal to be vicious.— <i>See Tort</i>	I	1902 to 1903
— Defamation—defamation as distinguished from mere vulgar abuse, is actionable without proof of special damage	I	1904 to 1906
— Fraud—Responsibility—Negligence—Agent and principal—Agent mistaken for principal personally—Dealings with agent in such assumed character	347	1897 to 1901
— <i>Held</i> —that if there is a right and if there be an infringement of that right, it is not necessary to show that there has been any subsequent injury, and if the plaintiff's undoubted right has been invaded he would be entitled to a remedy whether any damage has accrued to him or not— <i>Also</i> —that the principle ordinarily applied to actions of tort is that the plaintiff is never precluded from recovering ordinary damages by reason of his failing to prove the special damage he has laid, unless the special damage is the gist of the action	9	1904 to 1906
— Injury done by one animal to another—Damages—Ferocity—Negligence	567	1897 to 1901
— Injury done by one animal to another—Proof required—Ferocity—Damages—Scienter	565	
— Law applicable to—a suit will not lie when the damage complained of is too remote	I	1904 to 1906
— Malicious prosecution—malice—Reasonable and probable cause—a conviction even when reversed on appeal is strong evidence in favour of there being reasonable and probable cause	5	
— Negligence—Contributory Negligence—Trespass—Trespass is the infringement of a right, and gives a cause of action even when no damage results, and not only substantial but even exemplary damages may be given if the circumstances require	I	1907 to 1909
— Right of owner of land to enjoyment of water of natural stream—substantial interference with such enjoyment constitutes Tort—Easements—Definition of section 7, Easements Act. Acquisition of easements otherwise than under section 26, Limitation Act	642	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

ccxvii

T—contd.

PAGE YEAR

T—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
TRANSFER—Explains what is meant of the—of a mortgage.—See		
Mortgage	89	1914 to 1916
 TREES AND CROPS—Suit for value of trees and crops standing on land may not be substantially in issue in a suit for ownership of land—Custom as regards standing crops and trees on land	213	1897 to 1901
 TRESPASSER. Building on another person's land by other than a mere—	214	1892 to 1896
 TRESPASS—On mortgagor's interest by person who redeems in his own right—Adverse possession—Limitation	469	1897
— Suit for damages for—Tenancy—Evidence	414	to 1901
— Owner of animal liable only for the ordinary consequences of such—plaintiff to prove that damage was done and that such was caused or rendered possible by defendant's negligence.— See Tort	1	1902 to 1903
— on mortgagor's interest by person who redeems in his own right —See Limitation—	9	1904 to 1905

INDEX.

cclxi

T—*concl.*

	PAGE	YEAR
TRUST. Guardianship of child and of child's property and ownership of such property upon second marriage of father subject to Buddhist Law. Guardians and Wards Act, section 6 ...	645	1892 to 1896
TRUSTEES—Appointment of—by any body or authority—Burden of proof of a trust	301	1897 to 1901
<i>Twinyo</i> —OR <i>Ayo</i> —A—is an interest in State land, and consequently in view of section 53 (2) (ii) of the Land and Revenue Regulation, the Civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain a suit to recover a—See Land and Revenue Regulation ...	5	1904 to 1906
<i>Twinsas</i> AND <i>Twinsayos</i> . Peculiar rules of succession among the owners of the right of digging for petroleum at Yenangyaung.	327	1892 to 1896

U—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
UNCLES AND AUNTS—Buddhist Law—Inheritance—Suit for possession of land—Heirs on either side being—or their representatives—Shares to which entitled	172	1897 to 1901

UNION OF HUSBAND AND WIFE as it exists under Buddhist law should be treated as a partnership	204	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------------

INDEX.

cclxv

U—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR.
UNLAWFUL AGREEMENT—by village headman who transfers his official duties to another person who in consideration of performing them is to obtain a proportion of the commission—not enforceable by a Court of Justice—See Contract ...	6	1902
— Suit on a bond executed for an unlawful consideration—Bond void and the suit not enforceable.—See Contract ...	8	to 1903

UNLAWFUL OBJECT—Any fact may be proved to show that the document sued on was an agreement for an— ...	317	1897 to 1901
---	-----	--------------

UNSTAMPED DOCUMENT—Admitted in evidence by Court of First Instance cannot be excluded by Appellate Court ...	559	
— Decree cannot be given on—not produced even though its production in evidence is not necessary ...	556	
— Excluded through refusal of party to pay stamp duty and penalty under s. 34, Stamp Act—Effect of such exclusion ...	396	1897 to 1901
— Secondary evidence of—not produced in evidence—inadmissible ...	367	
— Secondary evidence of—or insufficiently stamped document which has not been produced not admissible ...	365	
— Secondary evidence of—which has been lost—inadmissible ...	631	1892 to 1896

UNSTAMPED INSTRUMENT—Held—that a suit may be brought to set aside an—without duty and penalty being paid—See Arbitration Award ...	146	1914 to 1916
--	-----	--------------

U—concl'd.

	PAGE	YEAR
USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGE—Debts and securities—Meaning of "debt"—Succession Certificate Act ...	639	
— Execution sale of land held under—decree-holder's right to sell such land ...	613	1892 to 1896
— OF LAND. Failure of mortgagor to deliver possession—Remedy of mortgagee ...	573	
— In a case of a—where the security remains unimpaired, if there is no covenant for the repayment of the mortgage-money, the mortgagee cannot sue to compel the mortgagor to redeem the mortgage—Mortgages to be construed as far as possible in accordance with the intention of the parties ...	516	1897 to 1901
— Practice in Upper Burma of making further advances on—as land becomes better cultivated and more valuable—Effect as regards limitation ...	522	1892 to 1896
— Question whether a—can sue for the mortgage money where there has been no covenant to pay it—Security wholly or partially destroyed—Limitation ...	518	
— Redemption of—Decree under s. 92 of the Transfer of Property Act is not absolute till an order is passed under s. 93 ...	582	1897 to 1901
— suit for redemption of land under—Transfer of Property Act, s. 92—Decree of nature of foreclosure not generally grantable ...	514	
— Suit by—wrongfully dispossessed—of land by holder of decree against his mortgagor ...	602	1892 to 1896
— The right to redeem land in possession of a—does not admit of physical possession, and therefore limitation for a suit for pre-emption, based on the sale of such a right, runs from the date of registration of the sale deed—See Limitation ...	7	1907 to 1909

INDEX.

cclxvii

V

	PAGE	YEAR
VALIDITY OF GIFT. Delivery or transfer of possession essential to—		
Hindu law—Wills	428	1892 to 1896
 VENDOR —Effect of intentionally allowing—to appear as ostensible owner of land at public survey and registration of tenures in preventing original owner from afterwards setting up concealed title	379	1892 to 1896
— Notwithstanding an admission in a sale deed that the consideration had been received, it was open to the—to prove that no consideration had actually been paid	400	1897 to 1901
 VERBAL AGREEMENT —Time from which limitation begins to run when there is a—fixing future date for repayment of money lent—and when repayment is promised in a certain month without specifying day of month	470	1892 to 1896
 VERBAL EVIDENCE —Mere—of contemporaneous oral agreement, showing that an apparent deed of sale was really a mortgage, insufficient—such evidence not admissible against an innocent purchaser without notice of the existence of the mortgage—See Evidence	1	1902 to 1903
 VESTED INTEREST —No—possessed by a son in father's estate before father's death	397	1892 to 1896

W

	PAGE	YEAR
WAGER —Money entrusted to a stake-holder to abide the result of a—may be recovered if demanded before it is paid away ...	329	1897 to 1901
WAIVER , Arbitration—Award—Irregularity of procedure—Objection waived by parties—Bar to same objection being taken subse- quently ...	21	1897 to 1901
— of interest in portion of estate by surviving parent ...	138	1892 to 1896
— Parties estopped from questioning irregular conduct of arbitrators when they have consented to such conduct during course of enquiry ...	14	1897 to 1901
WAKFS —Zerbadi dedications not invalid—by reason of Zerbadis being their own <i>Mutawallis</i> ...	480	1897 to 1901
WASTE LAND —Claim to—as <i>bobabaing</i> and not State land—Title arising from possession of land after and before annexation ...	224	1892 to
— Suit for possession of land on the ground of dispossession or discontinuance of possession—Burden of proof ...	375	1896
WIDOW AND GRANDCHILDREN —Descended from former wives who have been divorced or separated from a deceased—claims to an estate by— ...	110	1892 to 1896

INDEX.

cclxix

W—contd.

	PAGE	YEAR
WIDOW WITH ELDEST AURATHA SON.—Right of disposal of her share of estate	171	1892 to 1896
WIFE—A Burmese-Buddhist—is entitled to sue her husband during marriage to recover, with interest, money raised on mortgage of her separate property and lent to her husband for his separate use. See Buddhist Law—Marriage	1	1904 to 1906
— Buddhist—or husband—interest of—in property acquired by the other alone upon divorce by mutual consent—collusive divorce to avoid attachment of property	41	1892 to 1896
— Claim of—to inherit the property of her deceased husband to whom she was unfaithful	116	1896
— Distinction between—and concubine. See Buddhist Law, Inheritance	42	1910 to 1913
— Divorced—position of daughter of—who lives with her mother or mother's family and not with her father	159	1892 to 1896
— Law when—predeceases her parents—Exclusion of husband from share in estate of parents	160	1897 to 1901
— Lessor and chief—Families of—Inheritance entitled to—	138	1897 to 1901
— Second—entitled to share in inheritance with first or chief—when she has clearly the status of a—	160	1901
— Share of property entitled to—on divorce by mutual consent—parties not previously married. See Buddhist Law—Divorce	1	1902 to 1903
— Suit by a—as the wife of a deceased husband—to recover his estate from his brother and sisters	202	1892 to 1896
— AND HUSBAND DIVORCED—Daughter of—living with her mother and separating entirely from her father loses claim to inherit any share in her father's estate	116	1897 to 1901
— DYING WITHOUT ISSUE.—Right to inheritance of estate of —Divided and undivided ancestral property	146	1901

W—concl'd.

	PAGE	YEAR
WOMAN—Buddhist—ceases to be a minor so far as marriage and its incidents are concerned, if she is a minor at the time of the marriage and she is duly given in marriage by her parents ...	200	1892 to 1896

WRITING—Debt contracted in—which writing remains uncanceled in hands of creditor—need for strict proof of repayment ..	393	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------------

WRONGFUL or forcible dispossession of land—Burden of proof ...	233	1892 to 1896
--	-----	--------------------

Y

YENANGYAUNG—Peculiar rules of succession among the owners of the right of digging for petroleum oil at—custom ...	327	1892 to 1896
---	-----	--------------------

YWAGAUNG—A partition by—is not necessarily an award, and therefore still less a contract, and before a Court proceeds to apply Article 65 of the Limitation Act, it should see that there has been a contract which can be rescinded ...	478	1892 to 1899
--	-----	--------------------

INDEX.

cclxxxiii

Z

	PAGE	YEAR
ZERBADI—Customary practice of being their own <i>Mutawallis</i> not illegal—Zerbadi dedications not invalid <i>wakfs</i> by reason of this practice	480	1897 to 1901
ZERBADIS—A custom having the force of law by which—in Mandalay are governed in respect of succession and inheritance by Buddhist law does not exist. They are governed in those matters by Mahomedan Law. <i>See</i> Mahomedan Law ...		1904 to 1906
— Mahomedan and not Buddhist law applicable to— or native Mussulmans in Upper Burma in matters of inheritance—suit for cancellation of will made by—cause of action ...	529	1892
— Mahomedan law—divorce—guardianship—suit for custody of minor—	536	to 1896

